"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain today; cloudy Friday; fresh easterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,774. .... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

EDISON SEES HIS VAST PLANT BURN

Inventor and Wife Direct Salvage Work as Ten Buildings Go in $7,000,000 Fire.

MANY REPORTED MISSING

Explosion in Film Factory at 5:20 o'Clock Followed by Others as Blaze Sweeps On.

250 THEN AT WORK THERE

All of 7,000 Employes to Report Today and Rebuilding to Begin—Insurance $2,000,000.

Thomas A. Edison's manufacturing and experimental plant at West Orange, N. J., was more than half destroyed by fire last night. Ten buildings of the plant were wiped out, including some of the finest and most recently constructed in the Edison tract. The Edison Experimental Laboratory and the storage battery buildings were the only ones of importance saved. The loss was estimated at from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

"Although I am over 67 years old I'll start all over again tomorrow. I am pretty well burned out tonight, but tomorrow there will be a mobilization here and the debris will be cleared away, if it is cooled sufficiently, and I will go right to work to reconstruct the plant," said Mr. Edison as he watched the flames destroy building after building.

Mr. Edison said that the plant was covered by $2,000,000 regular insurance, and that the remainder of the loss would have to be borne by the self-insurance of the Edison companies. The funds provided for this, it was said, would be wiped out.

A. H. Wilson, Vice President and General Manager for Mr. Edison, was in the office building when the fire began and he helped fight the flames until midnight.

"There's only one thing to do," he said after the fire was under control, "and that is to jump right in and rebuild. Mr. Edison has already sent out word to his employes to report for work as usual tomorrow. They will be set to work clearing away the debris and then rebuilding the plant. They won't lose their employment. I estimate that of the 7,000 employed here about 3,500 will lose their regular work, but they will be employed."

He blamed the West Orange Water Company for a lack of water pressure.

There were fears that some, if not a great many, had been killed in the film house where the fire started with an explosion. There were between 250 and 300 men and women working in this building, and it was impossible to determine last night whether all of them escaped. It is known that a great many did have narrow escapes, but all of those in the building could not be traced, and several friends and relatives of some of those known to have been in the building looked in vain for them.

The ruins were a smoldering, redhot mass when the fire was under control at midnight, and a search of them will be impossible even at daylight today. The firemen said that if any bodies were in them they would probably be burned to ashes by the time the ruins cooled sufficiently to permit a search. The list of the missing will be made up today.

Several firemen were hurt in fighting the flames, which had gained uncontrollable headway before the first apparatus arrived. The Fire Departments of West Orange, Orange, East Orange, Newark, Bloomfield, and Montclair responded to the alarm.

Thomas A. Edison was one of the first to arrive on the scene, and he remained until the havoc in his great plant had been completed.

The fire began a few minutes before 5:30 o'clock with a tremendous explosion in the film finishing building in the centre of the plant. No one knows what caused the explosion, but it is thought that some of the chemicals used in finishing the Edison moving-picture films became ignited or blew up in spontaneous combustion.

Explosion in Film Building.

The explosion was the first warning. The heavy detonation was heard all over West Orange, and every building in the plant was rocked by a violent concussion. Flames leaped at once from all the windows of the film building, which was two stories tall. The walls were cracked by the force of the explosion.

The large quantity of film in the building burned with almost the rapidity of gunpowder. Its highly combustible nature made each roll flash like a quick fuse. Almost as soon as many who felt the explosion discovered the exact location of the fire the film building was destroyed and the flames had spread to the surrounding structures.

In them the fire made the same terrific headway, for they too were filled with highly inflammable materials. The rubber used in the manufacture of talking machine records and chemicals employed in the developing and finishing processes of many of the Edison products had only to be heated to take fire. Thus it was that although many of the buildings were of reinforced concrete and were considered the last word in modern fire-proof factory construction, the flames literally ran wild from cellar to roof in them.

The heat from one burning building breaking through the windows of another many times caused combustion that in a moment made a mass of roaring flames. The firemen were helpless in the greater part of the plant. They

Continued on Page 8.

COL. YATES'S WIDOW KILLED IN SUBWAY

Elderly Woman Whose Husband Fought with Custer Crushed at 14th Street Station.

Mrs. Anna Gibson Yates, 82 years old, the widow of Col. George W. Yates, U. S. A., who fought on the plains with Gen. Custer, was killed by a train yesterday in the Fourteenth Street station. She left her home, 82 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, in the afternoon to visit friends in Harlem. At the Fourteenth Street station she left an uptown express train to board a less crowded local train and was caught between the local train and the platform and so crushed that she died two hours later in Bellevue Hospital.

She fell from the platform to the roadbed as the local train pulled out from the station. William Siegel of 121 St. Mark's Place and Thomas Ryan of 120 West Ninety-seventh Street lifted Mrs. Yates to the platform. Her identity was established by cards found in her pocketbook.

Mrs. Yates was born in Carlisle, Penn. She leaves two children, George L. Yates, who lived with his mother and who is connected with the New York Telephone Company, and Mrs. H. N. Hewson of Mount Vernon.

'TIRED OF ME'—ROOSEVELT.

Writes to Oregon Leader That He Will Not Run Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 9.—"The public is tired of me," wrote Col. Roosevelt to Dr. Henry Waldo Coe, the Oregon leader of the Progressive Party, a short time ago. Dr. Coe said today that the Colonel also wrote that he was not a candidate for the Presidency and would not be again.

"The public is tired of hearing of reforms or hearing from reformers, and especially from me," was the way the Colonel put it, and Dr. Coe is convinced that he means what he says. Dr. Coe has just returned from the Chicago conference of the Progressive Party.

"A difference of opinion exists as to whether the Progressives should amalgamate with the Republicans or the Democrats," said Dr. Coe. "Medill McCormick favors amalgamation with the Democrats and so does George W. Perkins. 'Bill' Flynn, however, favors joining the Republicans. There is plenty of Wilson sentiment and the strangest thing is that it was only the ex-Democrats at the conference who were most opposed to Wilson and who criticised him."

EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

Three Towns Damaged and Forty Bodies Found in Ruins.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 9.—An earthquake yesterday did considerable damage to the interior towns of Lampa, Colta, and Pausa.

Up to the present time forty bodies have been recovered from the ruins of wrecked houses.

COUNT FESTETICS KILLED.

Austrian Officer Said to Have Been Suitor of Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.—Count George Festetics is reported to have been killed in battle in Galicia. Count Festetics was well known in London society, having been attached for some time to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here. It is understood that he was a suitor for the hand of Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

STORM DAMAGES COLLIER.

The Jupiter Caught in Gale—Proceeding to New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In a wireless dispatch to the Navy Department tonight Lieut. Commander Kempff, commanding the big electric collier Jupiter, announced that his ship had been damaged by the storm off the coast and was proceeding to New York. The vessel left Philadelphia for Boston Dec. 4.

The wireless said:

"Ship safe, all well. Owing to damage by gale, thick weather and absence of Nantucket Lightship, proceeding to New York."

THIRTEEN KILLED IN MINE.

Cage in Which Men Are Lowered Into Colliery Collapses.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 9.—Thirteen mine workers were killed in the Diamond shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company here today when a carriage in which the men were being lowered into the shaft collapsed, dropping the victims to the bottom of the shaft. Only one man escaped alive.

The carriage had descended to about 100 feet from the bottom of the shaft when the accident occurred. It was an hour before the first victim's body was recovered. The news of the accident spread rapidly and thousands soon gathered at the head of the shaft. The field about the place filled with women and children imploring news concerning the victims.

Among the victims was Thomas Thomas of West Scranton, a veteran miner, who was so decrepit that he was helped into the carriage by one of the men who descended with him.

$650,000 FOR EMPLOYES.

Ten Thousand Men to Share in Christmas Gift of Crane Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Ten thousand employes of the Crane Company will share in a $650,000 Christmas gift this year as a partial recompense for the shrinkage in wages that resulted from lost time during the last year, according to the announcement of R. T. Crane, 3d, today.

"Business all over the country has been much depressed this year, especially since the beginning of the war, and it has been difficult to keep the manufacturing plants running even on short time," said a statement by the Board of Directors.

"While the Crane Company kept its full force it was necessary to shorten the hours, and this resulted in a serious shrinkage in the men's wages, a condition which was regretted but could not be avoided, as no market could be found for the quantity of product turned out when running to capacity."

LOVERS of framed pictures and artistic framing, visit our only store, 50 Maiden Lane. NEW YORK FRAME & PICTURE CO.—Advt.

TWO DIE IN FIRE IN ELEVATED WRECK

Crowded Ninth Avenue Local Rams Rear of Express at 116th St. Station.

SCORES INJURED IN PANIC

Wooden Cars, Locked in Inverted "V," Ignited by Flames from Third Rail.

MANY ESCAPE ON HIGH PATH

Joseph Collins and Gottfried Minnick Dead—Motorman Says His Brake Failed.

A northbound Ninth Avenue local train of seven cars, which the motorman said he was unable to stop because the brakes would not work, smashed into the rear of a Ninth Avenue express of seven cars which was standing still in the elevated station at 116th Street and Eighth Avenue at 6:30 o'clock last night.

The rear car of the express and the front car of the local, which were lifted by the impact so that they formed an inverted V, caught fire from the third rail, which sent up sheets of flame, and two men who had been crushed in the collision were burned to death.

In the rush from the local train, amid terrifying explosions and flashes from the third rail, eighteen persons were injured severely, while scores of others, burned, cut, or bruised slightly, went home or became lost in the crowd without receiving medical attention at the time.

The Dead.

COLLINS, JOSEPH, 52 years old, guard on express, 1,634 Amsterdam Avenue, head and body bruised and burned.

MINNICK, GOTTLIEB, 27 years old, checking clerk, 215 West 116th Street, burned to death.

The Injured in Hospital.

ABBOTT, BERT, 29 years old, negro porter, 81 West 132d Street, lacerated scalp; Harlem Hospital.

CLEMENS, PATRICK, 47, laborer, 5 Manhattan Street, lacerations and contusions of head and body; Knickerbocker Hospital.

GROUMAN, EMANUEL, 26, salesman, 261 West 122d Street, contusions of face and shock; Harlem Hospital.

HEGEN, PETER, 43, helper, 146 West 168th Street, contusion of chest and body and several fractured ribs; Harlem Hospital.

HAHN, HERMAN, 20, clerk, 161 Edgecombe Avenue, lacerated scalp and contusions of body; Harlem Hospital.

LANDON, EMANUEL, 223 West 141st Street, contusions; Harlem Hospital.

MAXWELL, JOHN E. 33, clerk, 864 St. Nicholas Avenue, lacerations of right leg and face and fractured ribs; Harlem Hospital.

MALENSIS, BERTAHAM, 38, janitor, 168 West 128th Street, lacerations of right leg, arm, and head; Harlem Hospital.

O'DONNELL, RALPH, 28, printer, 268 West 168d Street, lacerations of left hand; Harlem Hospital.

O'KEEFE, LUKE, 30, guard on express, 576 West 131st Street, fractured ribs, lacerations and shock; Harlem Hospital.

STEWART, WILLIAM A., 53, hirness maker, 214 West 129th Street, contusions of back and two fractured ribs; Harlem Hospital.

Attended and Sent Home.

CROWLEY, MRS. KATHERINE, 29, 266 West 123d Street, shock.

CROWLEY, MARY, 3, 266 West 123d Street, shock.

HALPIN, KATHERINE, 18, stenographer, 314 West 117th Street, contusions of face and shock.

McMAHON, THOMAS, 35, motorman of local train, 127 Edgecombe Avenue, burns of face and hands.

MURRAY, CECILIA, 18, stenographer, 18 Manhattan Avenue, shock.

WHITE, AGNES, 19, clerk, 2,137 Lexington Avenue, contusions of left foot.

WYNN, PATRICK A., 45, 77 West 102d Street, contusions of right hand.

Says Brake Did Not Work.

Thomas MacMahon of 127 Edgecombe Avenue, motorman of the local, said he had had trouble because his brake controlling the circuit worked badly at every stop on the way uptown from South Ferry, but at each station before 116th Street he had been able to stop his train within a few seconds after applying the brakes.

By the time that he reached 116th Street enough snow had fallen on the rails to make them slippery, and when he applied the brake to stop a safe distance away from the express, he said, his train kept going at low speed.

When MacMahon saw that the collision was inevitable he jumped from his stool and shouted to the passengers of the first car of the local:

"Hold tight to your seats."

A second later the crash occurred. The local, according to witnesses, was going very slowly, but the great weight of the two trains caused a shock which shook every car, throwing passengers from their seats and breaking windows for the whole length of both trains.

While the rear trucks of the last car of the express and the front trucks of the first car of the local were lifted five feet clear of the rails and locked there, they were not smashed badly. If the accident had been confined to that it would not have been very serious.

Wooden Cars Take Fire.

But the passengers, already scared by the crash, were thrown into a panic when columns of dazzling white flame shot up from the third rail. Before the people from the two cars that were interlocked could make their way to the doors the air began to fill with smoke from burning woodwork. In both cars the collision had made cracks from which hundreds of extending splinters took fire like matches from the electric blazes. With such a quick start the wooden cars began to burn like kindling.

It was the rush hour and both cars were filled, with many passengers standing. The doors soon were choked with people wedged together in the scramble to escape, so that the guards who tried to help them found it impossible to extricate more than one or two at a time.

The guards on the express, according to Louis L. Green, of 945 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, who was on the platform when the collision occurred, lacked either the presence of mind or the opportunity to open the gates which had been closed as the train had been about to start.

Unable to climb over the iron gates because the throng was packed so tightly, those who rushed to the door could only shout and plead for some one to open the barriers, while those who were slow

Continued on Page 6.

For the preference of connoisseurs PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes with a PLAIN ENDS are now offered in the single-row package.—Advt.

BOMBARDS ANTWERP, LOOPING THE LOOP

Allies' Aviator Destroys the Scheldt Pontoon Bridge and Mocks German Marksmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—All Antwerp is secretly laughing over the recent discomfiture of a large portion of the German garrison in that town on Saturday. Two aeroplanes of the Allies were seen approaching the city, dropping souvenirs of the bomb variety and also cheery messages. The bombs were dropped with such skill that the pontoon bridge across the Scheldt, which demanded all the ingenuity and skill of the German engineers to keep in anything like order, was once more smashed.

The Germans opened fire both in volleys and independently, but one daring airman seemed to possess a charmed life, for he flew gayly over the city, waving to those below and dropping messages which, my informant says, told the inhabitants to be of good cheer, for their friends would be coming by Dec. 16 or 18.

Suddenly the aviator changed his course, and the machine began to describe weird evolutions. The German marksmen, sure that their fire had at last taken effect, burst into cheers. But somehow the machine refused to come down as they expected, and continued its evolutions. Then it gradually dawned upon them what was happening. For sheer devilment, and to show his contempt for the poor shooting of the Germans, the airman was looping the loop.

In great rage at this insult, the Germans once more opened fire, but their efforts were hopeless against the ever-changing target of the looping aeroplane. To their disgust and the great joy of the Belgian populace, the aviator, having completed his frolic, flew off unharmed.

It is not safe now to mention aeroplanes in Antwerp, or to be caught smiling.

SAYS TRENT WON'T BUY ITALY'S NEUTRALITY

Armed Intervention Only a Question of Time Asserts the Messaggero of Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Messaggero, discussing Prince von Bülow's arrival, which is expected to be next week, alludes to the rumor that he will offer Italy the Trentino as the price of her neutrality. The Messaggero remarks that the Trentino, even if Austria would cede it, is not enough, for it would not secure Italy's position in the Adriatic.

"To bind ourselves to Germany," it concludes, "would be to pay for her blunders in this disastrous war. Italy's armed intervention is only a question of time."

A bad impression has been created among the Italians of Trent by the hoisting of the Turkish flag beside the Austrian emblem opposite the Bishop's palace. Several priests have protested.

GERMAN EX-CONSUL CONDEMNED AS TRAITOR

Nicholas Ahlers, Naturalized British Citizen, Sentenced by an English Judge.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Nicholas Ahlers, former German Consul in Sunderland, was today convicted by the Durham Assizes of high treason and sentenced to death.

Ahlers, who was a naturalized British subject, was arrested soon after the outbreak of the war, on the charge of having aided German reservists to rejoin their colors. He pleaded not guilty. The importance which was attached to the case by the Government is shown by the fact that the Solicitor General, Sir Stanley Owen Buckmaster, personally conducted the prosecution.

In presenting his case, Sir Stanley quoted Ahlers as having admitted to friends that he had sent back numbers of men to Germany, adding: "I am a naturalized British subject, but naturally I am a German at heart."

"That declaration," said Sir Stanley, "disclosed the whole situation. It showed that the prisoner had changed his citizenship, but not his allegiance. When war was declared he set out to do everything in his power to assist in the mobilization of the German Army."

That Ahlers probably will escape the extreme penalty is indicated by a statement issued by the Official Press Bureau. This says that the death sentence was the only one the Judge could pronounce, according to the law, on conviction of high treason, but that an appeal from the sentence has been granted.

VICTORIA CROSS WON BY A DRUMMER BOY

He Took Command of His Section and Held It When Officers Were Killed.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Two additional Victoria Crosses have been awarded British soldiers for valor on the field of battle.

One of them was conferred on Drummer Spence John Bent Ask of the Lancashire Regiment who, near Legheer, "after his officer, a platoon Sergeant and section commander, was struck down, took command and succeeded in holding the position." On previous occasions the drummer distinguished himself by bringing up ammunition under a heavy shell and rifle fire and under similar conditions in bringing into cover some wounded men," says the official account of the awarding of the honor.

The other recipient of the decoration is Lance Corporal Dobson of the Coldstream Guards who, at Chavennes, "brought into cover on two occasions, while under heavy fire wounded men lying exposed in the open."

Twenty officers have been appointed Companions of the Distinguished Service Order for gallantry in action.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES via Atlantic Coast Line R. R., all points South. 1,218 B'way. Phone Madison Sq. 1400.—Advt.

NAVY EFFICIENT, FLETCHER SAYS

Could Control Seas, Admiral Tells Committee, Against Any Foe but Britain.

BUT GERMANY'S COMING UP

Under Present Programmes She Will Outstrip Us in 1919—Forts New York's Defense.

ONE SUBMARINE ON DUTY

16 Others Could Be Quickly Prepared—But Dreadnoughts Must and Should Be Navy's Main Reliance.

The question of the military preparedness of the United States came to the front in several quarters yesterday.

Rear Admiral Fletcher told the House Committee on Naval Affairs at Washington that our navy could control the seas against any foe except Great Britain, but that under the present building programmes Germany would outstrip us in 1919. He said that, despite recent submarine exploits, the dreadnought would continue the chief reliance of the world's navies.

Lindley M. Garrison, the Secretary of War, in his annual report, urged the necessity of recruiting the regular army to full war strength, which would mean an addition of 25,000 men and 1,000 officers. He also stated that the Aeroplane Corps was inadequate and the army lacking in field and coast defense guns.

Ex-President Taft, speaking at Somerville, Mass., deprecated "hysteria" on the subject, but said the army should be increased and the navy should have men enough to man the reserve ships. He thought States' violation of Federal treaties the chief danger to our peace.

SAYS NAVY IS EFFICIENT.

Could Defeat Any Fleet Except Britain's, Admiral Fletcher Testifies

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The ability of the American navy to successfully meet the war fleets of any nation in the world except Great Britain was asserted today by Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, before the House Naval Affairs Committee. Frankly admitting the overwhelming superiority of Britain's sea force, the Admiral said that the possibility of conflict between the United States and Great Britain was so remote that he did not believe in a naval policy for this country designed to control the oceans as against England.

Admiral Fletcher was under examination all day by the committee at the first public hearing on a Naval Appropriation bill held in many years. Although confidently declaring that the American Navy was overmatched only by that of England, he added that if this country continued to build only two battleships a year, Germany, on the basis of her present construction programme, soon would be far in the lead.

Asked specifically about the Philippines, the Admiral would not say that the American fleet alone could successfully defend Hawaii and the Philippines in a conflict with Japan, though there was no doubt in his mind of the ability of this nation to control the seas in a naval conflict.

Ultimate naval success, Admiral Fletcher contended, still rested with the dreadnoughts, and he asseretd that submarines would not seriously affect the "vital principles" of naval warfare. He admitted, however, that from a foreign navy standpoint it was possible to send submarines across the Atlantic to attack warships on the American coast. In the event of war, he said, all American battleships available could be made ready for action within a week.

"Are you maintaining the same standard in the personnel of the navy as you always have?" Admiral Fletcher was asked.

"It has never been any higher than it is today," replied the Admiral. "The ships, individually, are in a high state of efficiency, as high as they ever have been, and if there is any criticism at all it is because of lack of the usual opportunity to have the ships take their drill exercises together, due to the fleet being busy in Mexico and the West Indies."

Battleship Still the Main Factor.

Admiral Fletcher, in a general statement at the outset, defended the dreadnought as the greatest weapon of naval warfare.

"The European war has not demonstrated," he said, "that the battleship is any less valuable in naval warfare than heretofore, or that it is not still the main factor in determining a conflict. The submarine undoubtedly is a very valuable adjunct. Eventually a defense against the submarine will be found, just as a defense was found against the old style spar torpedo and the automobile torpedo. One defense against the submarine already developing is the airship"—an allusion to the possibility of aeroplanes discovering submarines submerged from 50 to 100 feet.

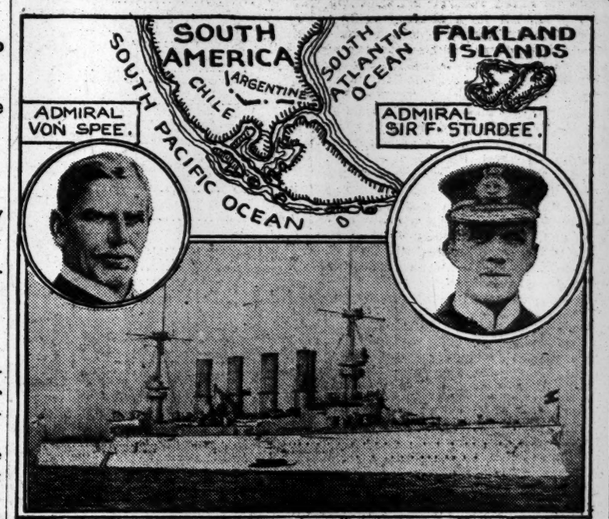
The Admiral said he would recommend, as good policy, eight or ten more submarines for coast and harbor defense.

"Considering the location of this country," asked Representative Bathrick of Ohio, "do you think that the

Continued on Page 4.

"No holiday meal complete without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS, a splendid tonic."—Advt.

GERMAN CRUISER FLEET DESTROYED; THREE SHIPS SUNK, TWO IN FLIGHT; ADMIRAL AND 2000 MEN ARE LOST



The German Flagship "Scharnhorst" Photo Copyrighted by Amedic Press

British Sink Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig off Falkland Islands.

VICTORS SUFFER FEW LOSSES

Two Colliers Captured and Dresden and Nurnberg Flee Badly Damaged.

FAST WARSHIPS IN PURSUIT

Battle Occurred Tuesday—Vice Admiral Sturdee Avenged Cradock's Fleet.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A British squadron, in command of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, Chief of the British War Staff, engaged a German squadron under Admiral Count von Spee, off the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, yesterday and won a victory which is being acclaimed throughout England.

The armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the protected cruiser Leipzig, three of the German warships which had been menacing British shipping and part of the squadron which sank the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth in the Pacific on Nov. 1, were destroyed. The light cruisers Dresden and Nürnberg, the two other vessels which composed the German squadron, made off during the fight, and, according to latest accounts, are being pursued. Two German colliers were captured.

The announcement of this engagement and victory was made this evening in a statement by the Admiralty of fewer than a hundred words.

The Admiralty announcement was as follows:

"At 7:30 A. M. on the 8th of December the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg, Leipzig, and Dresden were sighted near the Falkland Islands by a British squdron under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee. An action followed, in the course of which the Scharnhorst, flying the flag of Admiral Count von Spee, the Gneisenau, and the Leipzig were sunk. The Dresden and the Nürnberg made off during the action and are being pursued. Two colliers also were captured.

"The Vice Admiral reports that the British casualties are very few in number.

"Some survivors have been rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig."

Von Spee Probably Lost.

The statement makes reference to some survivors rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig, but no mention is made of any of the crew of the Scharnhorst, which was the flagship of the German Admiral, and it is thus presumed that Count von Spee, his officers, and men went down fighting.

The British casualties were light, but beyond the fact that the British squadron was commanded by Vice Admiral Sturdee, no information is vouchsafed regarding the ships engaged, and the newspapers are enjoined not to speculate, as "other combinations may be effected."

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in London over the victory and the general impression is that it will be completed, as the Admiralty would not be likely to send ships that could not overtake the Dresden and Nürnberg, which are 24-knot and 23-knot vessels respectively, and probably even slower after their long service. They are at a disadvantage also because of their small coal capacity.

The British squadron which engaged the Germans left England without the knowledge of the general public, and until his name was mentioned it was believed that Vice Admiral Sturdee was serving in home waters. The fact that he was taken from the post of Chief of the War Staff is indicative of the determination of the British Government to clear the Pacific and South Atlantic of all the German warships, and it is, therefore, believed that the British commander is at the head of a formidable squadron.

In addition to the Dresden and Nürnberg, only one German warship is now unaccounted for—the Karlsruhe—in those waters, although there may be one or two armed merchantmen which the Allies have not rounded up.

Death Roll May Be 2,000.

As the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau each carried a complement of 765 men, the Leipzig 286, the Nürnberg 322, and the Dresden 261, the total German loss is estimated as not far from 2,000 men, although the actual losses to the Dresden and Nürnberg cannot yet be known.

GERMANY'S HEAVIEST LOSS.

Only a Few of Her Small Warships Are Now at Large.

The armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau will be remembered in history as the backbone of the German squadron that won the victory over the British squadron under Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, off the Chilean coast on Nov. 10. In that engagement the armored cruiser Good Hope, flagship of Sir Christopher Cradock, was riddled and sent to the bottom, as was also the armored cruiser Monmouth. The armored cruiser Glasgow, badly damaged, managed to make

KAISER VERY ILL; IS KEPT IN BED

Some Reports Say He Is Suffering from Pneumonia; Others, Influenza.

CAN'T ADVISE HIS STAFF

Nervous Depression Attributed to Overwork—Forced to Leave the Field Last Thursday.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"The latest bulletin issued in Berlin says that Emperor William's condition is unchanged, and he has been unable to leave his bed. His fever has not decreased.

"The Emperor received a report of the military situation, but was too weak to give any instructions."

An earlier Amsterdam dispatch to the same agency, forwarded telegrams from Berlin which said the Emperor was suffering from pneumonia, combined with nervous depression, due to overexertion. The message added that the Emperor's doctors had advised him not to return to the front.

A Berlin telegram, forwarded from Amsterdam by the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, says that Emperor William is still ill. He remained in bed yesterday, but was able to listen to reports from the German army headquarters in the field regarding the war situation.

ILLNESS WAS KEPT SECRET.

Kaiser Forced to Return to Berlin Last Thursday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.—The Kaiser's illness shares with the British naval success at the Falkland Islands the chief place in the news columns of London papers. The papers draw attention to the secrecy connected with the Emperor's return to Berlin and the strict censorship imposed on German papers during the earlier stages of his illness.

The Emperor, who was reported to have been at Breslau last Wednesday, (Dec. 2,) seems to have returned to Berlin on Thursday night. News of his return did not appear in the Berlin papers on Friday morning but later in the day the military authorities said that he had "arrived in Berlin on the previous evening for a short stay." On Saturday and Sunday the newspapers do not seem to have been allowed to mention the Emperor at all.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam, who hears privately from Berlin that the Kaiser is now making slow progress toward recovery, says he caught a chill during a secret visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and refusing to take precautions, a severe bronchial attack followed. This was succeeded by fever which brought on extreme irritation and fits of depression.

Some Copenhagen correspondents say the illness is mainly of the psychological character, due to the strain of the last month's continuous anxiety, coupled with a slight chill. He was in this condition, it is said, when he arrived at the eastern front three weeks ago and witnessed a German reverse. His nervousness was then visible to everybody, and the chill made it necessary for him to withdraw to Berlin.

The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says:

"Although the Kaiser's illness explains to some extent the brief nature of his visit to the eastern theatre, an even more sinister force appears to have helped to drive him back to Berlin. An official bulletin has been issued in the German capital which admits that our enemies' armies are being ravaged by cholera. The official document states that in Austria, and especially in Galicia, the disease was even a month ago spreading with alarming rapidity. In

Continued on Page 2.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

TURKS SURRENDER TO BRITISH FORCE

Latter Now in Control of Tigris-Euphrates Delta—Battle Lasted Five Days.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—It is officially announced that Subhi Bey, recently Governor of Basra, (Busserah,) Asiatic Turkey, commander of the Turkish forces at Kurna, yesterday surrendered unconditionally with his troops to the Indian expeditionary force, which is operating at the head of the Persian Gulf.

Kurna was subsequently occupied by the British, who are now in complete control of the country from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers to the sea, and of the richest part of the fertile delta.

The India Office, in a dispatch describing the operations of the British forces on the Persian Gulf, says:

"A reconnoissance of the enemy's position at Kurna was made on Dec. 5 by Col. G. S. Frazer with the 110th (Mahratta) Light Infantry. The enemy were encountered on the left bank of the Tigris, opposite Kurna. They were promptly attacked and driven across the river, losing heavily. Two guns and seventy prisoners, including three Turkish officers, were captured.

"Kurna was found to be strongly held by guns and infantry, and the British, finding no means of crossing the Tigris, withdrew to their original bivouac.

"The following day reinforcements were sent from Basra under Brig. Gen. Charles Irwin Fry, and captured Masera, cleared the left bank of the Tigris, and took three guns and 100 prisoners, including three officers.

"On Dec. 8 the British crossed the river, and the next day Subhi Bey surrendered.

"The British casualties during the whole of these operations amounted to one British officer killed and three wounded, and forty Indians of the rank and file killed and 120 wounded."

SERBS WIN BIG VICTORY, RECAPTURE TWO TOWNS

Rout Two Austrian Corps, Take 20,000 Prisoners and 50 Guns at Valjevo and Ushitza.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KRAGNJEVATZ, Servia, Dec. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The recent fighting has resulted in the complete rout of the Austrian forces. A large number of prisoners and guns, with much ammunition and camp material, was taken. One Servian regiment alone took 2,500 prisoners and captured seven cannons and 600 wagons.

ROME, (via London,) Thursday, Dec. 10.—The Servian Legation makes public a report from Servian headquarters to the effect that the Servian Army has won a complete victory, resulting in the recapture of the towns of Valjevo and Ushitza, in Servia, and the rout of two Austrian army corps.

The Austrians, says the report, abandoned everything, even their treasury chest. The Servians took 20,000 prisoners, fifty cannon and large quantities of rifles, machine guns and munitions of every description.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Telegraphing from Nish, the correspondent of the Havas Agency transmits an extract from the declaration of the new Servian Cabinet, read before the Servian Legislature today, as follows:

"Convinced that the entire Servian people have resolved to defend their homes and their liberty to the end by a holy war, the Royal Government feels it to be its duty to give assurance of the emancipation and the union of all our brothers deprived of their liberty, be they Servians, Croatians, or Slavonians.

"The marvelous success which will crown this struggle will more than repay the tremendous sacrifices involved. In this war Servia has no choice, and the struggle will continue to be waged with unshakable courage."

The reading of this declaration was interrupted many times by enthusiastic outbursts from the assembled legislators.

XMAS. THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Advt.

her escape, while the transport Otranto, which was attached to the British squadron, also escaped.

On Sept. 22 came the news that the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst had entered the harbor of Tahiti, a French possession in the Society Group in the Pacific, and there destroyed the little French gunboat Zelle. At the same time they shelled and destroyed Papeete, the capital of Tahiti. On Oct. 22 the Leipzig, when cruising off the coast of Central America, met and sank the British oil tanker El Sinore.

A second engagement between the German squadron and a new squadron of British ships was certain from the moment that news of the victory over Cradock's fleet was known. The British hurriedly ordered more powerful cruisers, including, it is believed, one or more of the most powerful of her battle cruisers, to proceed to the South Atlantic and then into the Pacific, if necessary, to destroy the German squadron. The names of those ships were carefully concealed by the British Admiralty, and not until the news of the victory was officially announced in London yesterday was it known that Vice Admiral Sturdee was in command of the British ships.

Battle Long Expected.

For more than a month the naval world had been expecting news of the battle between Admiral von Spee's ships and the British or Japanese, or perhaps the united fleets of these two nations.

A communiqué of the British Admiralty on Nov. 15 said: "Searching for these German vessels and working in concert, under various Commanders in Chief, are upward of seventy British, Japanese, French, and Russian cruisers, not including auxiliary cruisers. Among these are a number of the fastest British cruisers."

On Nov. 3, following the battle off Chile, the Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, and Nürnberg were reported to have anchored in the Harbor of Valparaiso, Chile. Six days later the cruiser Glasgow and the transport Otranto, the only survivors of Sir Christopher Cradock's squadron, were reported from Santiago, Chile, to be bound through the Straits of Magellan for the Falkland Islands.

On Nov. 14 a cablegram from Valparaiso announced that the Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Dresden, and Leipzig had taken on coal at that port and that they had sailed that day. Two days later the British cruiser Glasgow was reported coaling at Rio de Janeiro.

On Nov. 28 a dispatch from Buenos Aires said that a squadron of ten British ships had been sighted off the Uruguayan coast, steaming full speed south, while on the same day from the South Pacific came a report that another squadron of ships, supposedly Japanese, had been sighted at Iquique, Chile. That was the last news of the squadrons up to yesterday, when the British victory was reported.

The loss of the Gneisenau and the Scharnhorst brings the total of German warships of the armored class lost since the outbreak of the war to three, the other vessel of that class that was destroyed being the Yorck, which was blown up when she ran on a mine at the entrance of Jade Bay, in the Baltic, about five weeks ago. While neither the Gneisenau nor the Scharnhorst have approached the damage done by the smaller unprotected cruisers Emden and Karlsruhe, they were, however, the ships whose more powerful guns and armament made possible the destruction of the Good Hope and Monmouth. Their companion vessel, the Leipsic, was a small unprotected cruiser about the same size as the famous Emden, which met her doom when she was attacked by the Australian cruiser Sydney on Nov. 9.

Both Powerful Ships.

The Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau were completed in 1908, and for ships of their size and armament were two of the fastest cruising warships afloat, both being able, under forced draught, to exceed 23 knots. In appearance they were almost duplicates of the powerful American armored cruisers of the Washington and Tennessee classes, although they were of about 2,900 tons less displacement than those ships. Like the Washington, they had four funnels, peculiarly arranged, and the armor protection was in most respects similar.

The main batteries of the two German ships consisted of eight 8.2-inch guns, four of them mounted in turrets, one turret forward and the other aft. The other four guns were in barbettes, one to a barbette, the barbettes being placed amidships, two on the port and two on the starboard side. The secondary battery of each ship was made up of six 6-inch and twenty 4-inch guns. Each was equipped with four submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes, one forward, one aft, and one in each broadside. Each ship displaced 11,420 tons, and equipped and in commission, each cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. Each was manned by about 765 officers and men.

The Leipzig was a sister ship of the cruiser Danzig, and was completed in 1905. She displaced 3,250 tons and had been fitted with a speed of as high as 23.7 knots. She was armed with ten 4.1-inch and fourteen machine guns of various calibres. Her crew consisted of 286 officers and men.

The destruction of these three ships means a loss of upward of 1,800 officers and men. Likewise their loss means that the number of German ships at large on the seas has been reduced to a minimum, and that among them there is not a single armored ship so far as known. These ships which are still at large are the Karlsruhe, which has made a record as a commerce destroyer second only to that of the Emden; the small unprotected cruisers Dresden, Bremen, and Nürnberg, and the converted cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, formerly the North German Lloyd liner of the same name. This does not include the von der Tann, which a vague report stated was with the other vessels in the South Atlantic.

OTHER CRUISERS DAMAGED.

Santiago Hears Two Other German Ships Were Crippled.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 9.—The reports received here of the sinking of the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Leipzig by British warships off the Falkland Islands say that two other German cruisers engaged in the battle were badly damaged.

GERMAN MERCHANTMEN SUNK

Three Vessels Destroyed by Warships in the South Atlantic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 9.—The Argentine Admiralty has received a radio message from Torp Haberton, commander of the Argentine transport Diedra Buena, saying that a British or Japanese squadron of five battleships captured three German merchant vessels on Dec. 6. These were unloaded at Picton Roads and afterward sunk.

This seems to have occurred before the engagement between the British and German squadrons. No official news of the British victory off the Falkland Islands other than the Admiralty statement.

COLLIERS LEAVE PANAMA.

Kirnwood and Roddam Ordered Away by Col. Goethals.

PANAMA, Dec. 9.—Col. Goethals issued instructions today for the immediate departure from Panama of the British colliers Kirnwood and Roddam. This step was taken in order to avoid any question of the good faith of the United States respecting the observance of neutrality in the waters of the Canal Zone. The two vessels at once put to sea.

The incident arose from inquiries made by Sir C. Mallet, the British Minister Resident, as to whether these colliers would be permitted to coal British warships in waters of the Canal Zone. From this it is surmised that British cruisers are at present on their way to Balboa, the Pacific entrance of the canal. In reply Col. Goethals issued the order to the colliers to leave.

A third British collier, the Mallina, is now before the district court in the matter of not having a health certificate when entering an American port. She may not leave here until her case is settled. The Kirnwood and the Roddam, guilty of the same infraction, were fined $25 each.

BRITISH PRESS JUBILANT.

Wiping of Cradock's Defeat Off the Score Causes Grim Satisfaction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 10—The Daily Chronicle's naval expert, commenting on the British victory in the South Atlantic says:

"The Navy and Admiralty are to be heartily congratulated on our important victory whereby the Chilian defeat has been wiped off the score. The officer commanding the British squadron was Vice Admiral Sturdee, but the Admiralty exercises wise reticence as to the names and number of ships in his command. As our casualties are reported to be few we may conclude that this time it was we, not the Germans, whose strategy succeeded in bringing a superior force to bear.

"The site of the battle suggests that Admiral von Spee had found the Pacific too hot for him and had rounded Cape Horn in order to enter the Atlantic, possibly with the view of linking up with the Karlsruhe, but that the British lookout vessels in the neighborhood of Cape Horn observed his movements and wirelessed to the British patrolling squadron in time for it to intercept him. The Dresden, Nurnberg, and Karlsruhe are now possibly the only German cruisers on the high seas. They are all small swift vessels which need to be rounded up in the interests of commerce. Possibly the Bremen should be added to their number, but there is some doubt about her locality. Their are also at least two German armed liners to be accounted for, one of them, the Kronprinz Wilhelm, possessing high speed.

"The crushing victory justifies our hoping that the methods now employed by the Admiralty on the basis of their war experience and under the masterly direction of Lord Fisher, will before long, lay these remaining raiders by the heels. Their temporary immunity has depended upon certain resources, especially the abuse of the wireless telegraph and the free violation of the neutrality of the coastal states, which must, as time goes on, be restricted within ever-narrowing limits."

The Daily News, in an editorial, says:

"There will be the deepest satisfaction throughout the country at the news of the destruction of these ships, quite apart from the possible destruction of their companions now being pursued. It balances with something to the credit side, both as to men and ships, with the loss of the Good Hope and Monmouth.

"There is more in it than grim satisfaction at the wiping out of a debt. The Pacific defeat rankled in the minds of Englishmen much more than they cared

The London Times says:

"The news of the defeat of the German squadron will undoubtedly very welcome to the merchants on both coasts of South America. South American trade is the one route in which insurance rates have been maintained on a firm basis, and in a great many cases, at any rate, the burden of these higher rates has had to be borne entirely by merchants in the neighborhood of the danger zone rates. For cargoes destined for Argentina the rate has been much higher than those for goods shipped to the Far East, though the voyage to the Far East takes far longer.

"Grain will shortly be coming from both North and South America, but whereas North American wheat has been insured against war risks at the low rate of 7s 6d and 10s per cent. The current rate from South America is 2 per cent., and in great many instances very much higher rates had to be paid. At one time shipping on the west coast of South America was held up, and dislocation was caused to trade, but as soon as all the cruisers of the South American coast have been satisfactorily accounted for, trade in that region will revive in a very marked fashion."

to express, and what was not less serious, it shook British naval prestige with the neutral nations much heavier than we cared to confess. That is over and done with. The moral effect of this victory in the South Atlantic will carry even to the least understanding or most skeptical mind the conviction that British sea power is as sure as ever and maintained by men as skilful and valorous as those who created it.

"Whatever mistakes had been made earlier in the distribution of the British naval forces had been corrected. Superior strategy prepared the victory, and that strategy bears everywhere the imprint of Lord Fisher's genius. The big gun coupled with speed has once again vindicated itself. It has done so in every engagement of this war. It represents Lord Fisher's contribution, persistently criticised by many within and without the navy."

The Times naval correspondent says:

"The British naval victory avenges the loss of Admiral Cradock and his gallant comrades and at the same time removes from the high seas the most important of the war vessels that Germany has had at large. It is a dramatic act of retribution and indicates that when the correct strategical course is followed the stroke falls hard and sure.

"It is impossible to believe that there was anything fortuitous in the arrival of the British squadron on the scene in which the German ships were found, but it has every sign of being the result of bold and thorough disposition on the part of the Admiralty. The presence of Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, who but a month ago held the position of Chief of Staff, and the completeness of the destruction of the enemy are most significant circumstances."

BOTH NOTED COMMANDERS.

Sturdee Made a Name in Egypt; von Spee in Battle Off Chile.

Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Charles Doveton Sturdee, Commander in Chief of the British squadron which has crushed the German fleet near the Falkland Islands, is a veteran of the Egyptian campaign of thirty-two years ago and considered one of the ablest officers in the Royal British Navy. Until a few years ago he was Assistant Director of the important Naval Intelligence Department of the Admiralty at Whitehall, London. His rise to Commander of the second cruiser squadron, to which post he was appointed in 1912, was rapid and was marked by service which brought forth favorable comment on the part of his superiors on several occasions and twice won him the gold medal of the Royal United Service Institution. He was appointed Rear Admiral in command of the first battle squadron in 1910, and in 1912 received the post he now holds.

Vice Admiral Sturdee was born on June 9, 1859. He entered the navy in 1871, and his first important war service was in the famous Egyptian campaign of 1882, as a result of which he wears the Egyptian medal, with the Alexandria clasp, for his services in the British bombardment of Alexandria and for the same service he wears the Khedive's big star. After his return to England from that campaign in 1883 he was married to Miss Marion Adela Andrews.

In 1893 Admiral Sturdee was detailed as assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance, and in 1899 he was promoted to be a Captain. In the same year he commanded the British force which landed in Samoa, and his service in the Samoan campaign won him another decoration. He is a member of the United Service Club of London, and his home is at Dalkeith Cottage, Ines Green, England.

Admiral von Spee, the commander of the German cruisers in the engagement with the British squadron, was noted as a naval strategist and was said to have played an important part in drawing up the German naval plans which went into effect automatically at the outbreak of the war and enabled German cruisers which were widely scattered over the Pacific to come together in spite of the fact that their communication with Berlin had been cut off, and it was impossible for their commanders to receive orders from headquarters.

While the details of the plan are unknown, of course, it is said that each commander had been supplied with a sealed map of the world when the plan was drawn up several years ago, and that on each map were tiny dots in various parts of the Pacific to which the commanders were to steam with all speed the moment war was declared. On their return to the dots that indicated the place they would be joined by other warships, it is said, the cruisers were to meet merchantment at specified points to receive coal and provisions, making it unnecessary for them to put into any port until they had been joined by enough fighting ships to make their power formidable.

The carrying out of this plan made it possible for the German squadron consisting of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Dresden, Nürnberg, and Leipzig under the command of von Spee,

BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES

SHIPS LOST BY GERMANY.

ARMORED CRUISERS.

	Built.	Speed.	Tonnage.	Main Batteries.	Date Lost.
Yorck	1903	21	9,800	4 8.2-inch, 10 6-inch	Nov. 4
Scharnhorst	1904	25	11,800	8 8.2-inch, 6 6-inch	Dec. 8
Gneisenau	1905	25	11,800	12 8.2-inch, 6 6-inch	Dec. 8

PROTECTED CRUISERS.

Leipzig	1904	23.5	3,250	10 4-inch	Dec. 8
Magdeburg	1910	28	4,550	12 4-inch	Aug. 27
Koeln	1908	26	4,850	12 4-inch	Aug. 29
Mainz	1907	26	4,350	12 4-inch	Aug. 29
Emden	1908	24	3,600	12 4-inch	Nov. 9
Ariadne	1900	21	2,650	10 4-inch	Aug. 29
Hela	1913	28	2,040	12 4-inch	Sep. 15

GUNBOATS.

Jaguar	1898	..	900	4 15.5-pounders	....
Luchs	1899	..	900	2 4.1-inch	....
Iltis	1898	..	900	2 4.1-inch	....
Tiger	1899	..	900	2 4.1-inch	....
Cormoran	1892	15	1,630	8 4.1-inch	....

DESTROYERS.

S-90	1899	26.5	680		Oct. 17
Taku	1897	30	280		Oct. 17
S-115	1902	28	420		Oct. 17
S-117	1902	28	420		Oct. 17
S-119	1902	28	480		....
S-126	1906	28	420		....
S-124	1903	28	420		Nov. 24
V-187	1910	32.5	650		....

SUBMARINES.

U-15	1911	13.8	250-300		Aug. 9
U-18	1912	14.8	650-750		Nov. 24

CONVERTED CRUISERS.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	..	..	14,350		Aug. 27
Cap Trafalgar	..	..	18,000		Sep. 14

SURVEY SHIPS.

Moeve	..	..	650		....
Planet	..	..	650		....
Total			100,960	142	

SHIPS LOST BY GREAT BRITAIN.

SUPER-DREADNOUGHT.

	Built.	Speed.	Tonnage.	Main Batteries.	Date Lost.
Audacious	1911	21	24,800	10 13.5-inch	Oct. 27

PRE-DREADNOUGHT.

Bulwark	1899	18	15,000	4 12-inch, 12 6-inch	Nov. 26

ARMORED CRUISERS.

Warrior	1904	22.5	13,550	6 9.2-inch, 4 7.5-inch	....
Monmouth	1899	23	9,800	14 6-inch, 16 6-inch	Nov. 1
Good Hope	1899	24	14,100	2 9.2-inch, 16 6-inch	Nov. 1
Hogue	1898	21	12,000	2 9.2-inch, 12 6-inch	Sept. 22
Cressy	1898	21	12,000	2 9.2-inch, 12 6-inch	Sept. 22
Aboukir	1898	21	12,000	2 9.2-inch, 12 6-inch	Sept. 22
Hawke	1900	19	7,350	2 9.2-inch, 10 6-inch	Oct. 15

PROTECTED CRUISERS.

Amphion	1911	25	3,440	10 4-inch, 6 4-inch	Aug. 6
Pathfinder	1904	25	2,940	9 4-inch, 6 4.7-inch	Sept. 5
Pegasus	1898	20.5	2,135	8 4-inch, 6 4.7-inch	Sept. 20
Hermes	1901	20	5,600	11 6-inch, 6 4.7-inch	Oct. 31

GUNBOATS.

Speedy	1893	..	810	2 4.7-inch	Sept. 4
Niger	1892	..	810	2 4.7-inch	Nov. 11

DESTROYER.

Bullfinch	1910	..	800	..	....

SUBMARINES.

E-1	1912	16-10	725-810	..	....
E-8	1912	16-10	725-810	..	Oct. 18
D-5	1911	16-10	550-800	..	Nov. 3

CONVERTED CRUISER.

Oceanic	..	..	17,300	..	Sept. 8
Total			156,845	204	

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—*(Night Report)*—There are no other incidents of importance to report than an advance by our troops before Parvillers, (Department of the Somme,) and a German attack upon Tracy le Val, (Department of the Oise,) which was repulsed.

(Day Report)—During the day of Dec. 8 there was artillery fighting from the sea coast to the Lys.

In the region of Arras and further to the south there was nothing to report. All the positions won by us during the past two days have been organized and consolidated.

In the region of the Aisne artillery exchanges resulted advantageously for us. In the Argonne the activity of our artillery and fighting by our infantry resulted in appreciable gains for us. Several German trenches were occupied, and we made progress along the entire front, with the exception of one single point. Here the enemy blew up one of our trenches with a mine.

On the heights of the Meuse our artillery showed itself distinctly the master of the artillery of the enemy. In this region, as well as in the Argonne, we have made progress along the entire front and occupied several of the German trenches. The same thing happened in the forest of Le Pretre.

In the Vosges we repulsed several attacks to the northwest of Senones. In the remainder of the segment of the Vosges the enemy made no endeavor during the day to deliver any serious attack on the positions occupied by us last week.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—To the west of Rheims a fishery, although flying the Red Cross flag, has been bombarded and set on fire by our troops, as we had ascertained by means of photographs taken by our aviators that behind the fishery was hidden a French heavy battery.

French attacks in the district around Souain and on the villages of Varennes and Vouquers, in the eastern part of the forest of Argonne, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the forest of Argonne itself ground was gained in several places. On this occasion we took a number of prisoners.

The French suffered heavy losses in the battles reported yesterday to the north of Nancy. Our losses were comparatively small.

No new reports are at hand from East Prussia.

In Northern Poland our troops are in close touch with the Russians, who have come to a standstill in a strongly fortified position. East of the Warthe the fighting for Lowicz continues.

In Southern Poland Austro-Hungarian troops, fighting side by side with our troops, have successfully renewed the attack.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In Eastern Galicia the fighting again is becoming very stubborn. In the west our troops attacked and caused the enemy to withdraw from his position between Dobesyce and Wieliczka, (southeast of Cracow.) It has not yet been possible to ascertain the total number of prisoners taken. So far over 5,000 have been captured, among them being twenty-seven officers.

In Poland renewed Russian attacks to the south of Piotrkow everywhere have been repulsed by the Austro-Hungarian troops.

Nothing of note occurred in the Carpathians. The Russian troops again have been compelled to retire behind the mountain ridges.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—The stubborn attacks of the Germans against the front from Ilow to Lowics, and from Strykow to Lodz, and also along a line running north and south sixteen kilometers (ten miles) to the west of Piotrkow, were repulsed. Nevertheless, because of the exposed position of Lodz at the head of a wedge, the Russians have found it advisable to evacuate that city.

In Galicia the Austrians, who appear to have received German reinforcements, have resumed the offensive in the region of Neu Sandeo, to the southeast of Cracow, against the Russian left wing.

SERVIA.

NISH.—The Servian armies are making progress in the upper valleys of the Western Morava and on the left bank of the River Ljid. They have taken possession of the heights of Meljen, capturing numerous prisoners, and also taking cannon from the enemy. In the region of Kosmaj the Servians are in contact with the Austrian troops.

meet and defeat the British Squadron consisting of the cruisers Monmouth, Good Hope and Glasgow and the transport Otranto under Rear Admiral Cradock off the Chilean Coast on Nov. 1. This great victory was said at the time to have been due to the fact that the German ships were supposed to be scattered and, as the German cable to North and South America had been cut at the Azores, unable to learn from Berlin where they might meet other ships of the German fleet.

PRAISES THE ALLIED FLEETS.

They Have Swept Away German Commerce, Says Augagneur.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Dec. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—In an interview with a representative of Petit Parisien, M. Augagneur, the French Minister of Marine, explained the cardinal part played by the French Navy, in close cooperation with the British, in the present war. He pointed out that the allied fleets, practically without firing a shot, had swept Germany's commerce from the seas, bottled up her navy, and acquired undisputed mastery of the waves.

M. Augagneur says that the allied fleet, under Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère has shown itself master of the Mediterranean, and has safeguarded the transportation of the Moroccan and Indian troops.

Questioned as to the activity of German submarines in the Channel, the Minister of Marine remarked that the German submarines had game to hunt, whereas the Allies had not.

The Minister assured his interlocutor that French and English submarines were daily executing most skillful and audacious raids. Using the phraseology of the sportsman, he said:

"One must not judge the quality of the shooting by the weight of the bag." He remarked that of the German light cruisers, only six remained and the fate of these six, he said, was already sealed. they must be sunk in battle or compelled to disarm in neutral ports. "For now," said the Minister of Marine, "there remains not a single open German port in the world."

BRITISH AVIATOR OFF FLORIDA

Aeroplanes Scouting Steamship Routes Along Our Shores.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9.—The British Government is employing aeroplanes for scouting purposes in its patrol of the steamship routes of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean, according to news received here today from Colon. An aeroplane, supposed to be scouting for the German cruiser Karlsruhe, was seen about 300 miles southeast of the Florida coast by the steamer Colon, on its recent trip from New York to Colon.

The aeroplane first was sighted by John Monroe, the night watch, about 11:30 P. M., according to the story by members of the Colon's crew. Monroe observed what he at first thought was a star, but its increasing brilliancy and unsteadiness soon convinced him that it was not a star. He reported the matter to Capt. Mowbray, who went to the bridge and observed the strange light about one point to the starboard. Capt. Mowbray then called Lieut. Smalley, U. S. A., who was aboard the ship in charge of a detachment of soldiers.

By the time Lieut. Smalley reached the bridge the outlines of an aeroplane readily could be distinguished with glasses. The strange craft manoeuvred within sight of the steamer for several minutes, when it sailed out of sight.

GULF OF BOTHNIA CLOSED.

Waters Between Finland and Sweden Sown with German Mines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Traffic across the Gulf of Bothnia has again been closed owing to the unsafe condition of the waters between the coast of Finland and Sweden, where the Germans have succeeded in sowing mines broadcast, which have sunk three Swedish vessels.

The stoppage of this short cut for communications between Russia and England means twelve hours' delay only by the use of the land route around the coast. Archangel is still open, icebreakers have no difficulty in keeping the River Dwina open, and the sea itself normally does not freeze, even around the coast, for another fortnight at least.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is reported from Gothland that Swedish steamers have observed a German warship in the Gulf of Bothnia off Raumo, Finland. The news is fully substantiated that mines in the Finnish Skaergaard have been laid by Germans to prevent the passage of the Russians from the Gulf of Finland.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 9, (via London.)—The Swedish press is indignant over the planting of floating mines along the coast of Finland, which has resulted so far in the loss of three large Swedish steamers and the drowning of forty men.

Navigation of Finnish waters hitherto has been unimpeded, and no warning of the laying of mines has been given. Captains of Swedish steamers reaching here say they saw German warships near the Finnish coast on Saturday and Sunday; consequently, the strewing of mines in these waters is credited to the Germans.

Traffic in Finnish waters is to be discontinued until they have been swept for mines.

NEW ZEALAND EXPLAINS.

Discussion Over the Escape of German Ships from South Seas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Some discussion has taken place both here and in New Zealand regarding the escape of the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau in early stages of the war. It has been suggested that activities were diverted from attempts to capture these and other German vessels in the Pacific with a view to seizing Samoa and other German possessions which could have been captured at any time.

F. W. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and J. Allen, Minister of Defense, both say, which is, of course, a fact, that the whole operations were under the control of the Admiralty. They add that while not wishing to depreciate the value of the services of the Australian Navy, the New Zealand Government did not attempt to expedite in any way the seizure of Apia.

KAISER VERY ILL; IS KEPT IN BED

Continued from Page 1.

the week ended Nov. 7, 844 cases occurred and 333 people died. Ninety of these cases were in Vienna. In Hungary in the same week 532 cases occurred, of which 34 cases were in Budapest. Germany claims there were only 36 cases in her boundaries in November.

The Times attaches special significance to a semi-official article published by the Lokal Anzeiger of Friday evening relating to the Emperor's return to the capital. The German paper says:

"Quietly, without any sort of display and scarcely noticed, just as in August he left for the western front, the Emperor has now arrived in the capita lof the empire for a short stay. Berlin, knowing nothing in the quiet of the night, had the Emperor already within her walls—Berlin whose inhabitants, one and all, would have streamed out of their houses to Unter den Linden if they had had an idea they could see the Emperor. We all know how strong, especially in the world city, is the cordial relationship which for centuries has bound the people of Berlin to the house of Hohenzollern. Yet who can compare things as they were in peace and ordinary times with things as they are today?

"The article, after much praise of the Emperor's activities in the field, says he is not now returning "as a monarch to his loyal city" but only paying a flying visit on his way back to his troops. It draws a glowing picture of his victorious homecoming from the war.

"We still do not know," it says, "when the Emperor will really return home to Berlin—when the day will arrive on which the festal crowds will throng Unter den Linden, when, as so often before in Prussia's glorious history, flags and flowers, carpets and garlands, will adorn Berlin's street of triumph, when, to the ringing of the bells and firing of guns, the victorious troops will enter through the Brandenburger Tor with the Emperor at their head, but we know this day will come."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.—A report of the Kaiser's death gained currency in London last night and was posted in several places of amusement.

The Daily News correspondent at Copenhagen says he learns from diplomatic sources that the Emperor is suffering from influenza.

When the world knew of the presentation of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum on July 24 the Kaiser hastened to return to Berlin. Since then he has been the most animated figure in his empire.

In September he began to make changes in his commanding Generals. He dismissed Gen. von Deimling and replaced Gen. von Hausen, who was in command of the third army operating toward Rheims, by Gen. von Einem.

Early in November reports of his ill-health become more frequent, particularly from Amsterdam. It was said that he had received a severe chill by falling into a trench while he was watching the British attack the Germans at Armentières.

He was quite ill at Colmar on Nov. 16, but did not fail to send birthday congratulations to the Imperial Chancellor two days later. And on Dec. 4 he was said to be in Breslau conferring with the Austrian chiefs.

GERMANS USING OLD GUNS.

Have Had to Resort to Cannon Made in 1875, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Temps prints a letter from an Alsatian correspondent, via Switzerland, detailing the severity of the German authorities toward Alsatians suspected of French sympathies. It is forbidden to mention the war or to use the French language. Nevertheless, the Francophile sentiment is spreading throughout Alsace, says the correspondent.

Copper, rubber, and wool are extremely rare, while artillery is so scarce that the Germans are taking guns built in 1875 from the arsenals for service. Though the officers express confidence regarding the reserves, it is noticeable how young and dispirited the most recent recruits appear.

A compatriot of the writer described an interview with a Bavarian officer who said the Bavarians preferred the French to the Prussians, who sacrificed and ill-treated them.

Sir Horace Plunkett on Way Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The White Star liner Baltic sailed for New York today. Among those on board is Sir Horace Plunkett, who besides going to look after his American business interests is especially interested in the attitude of Irish-Americans toward the war. Miss Mary Garden is another passenger.

BELGIANS CAPTURE TRENCHES BY TRICK

Draw German Machine Guns to Another Point by a Feigned Attack.

AVIATOR WRECKS A CONVOY

Young Belgian Destroys Three Motor Trucks and Scatters a Cavalry Detachment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Dec. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—By a clever ruse the Belgians yesterday succeeded in capturing several German trenches on the bank of the River Yser.

For several days German aeroplanes had been actively engaged in reconnoissance work. The Belgians, observing this, prepared several rafts and ostentatiously put soldiers on them as if in preparation for an attack on the lines the Germans had employed unsuccessfully since western Flanders was flooded. The Germans accordingly massed a strong force at the point where the attack was expected, and awaited events.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Belgian rafts started, and the enemy opened a heavy fire upon them from the cover of a farmhouse standing amid the floods. The Belgians were able to make a very effective return, and it was only when overwhelming numbers of the Germans attacked the rafts, after wading through the water, that the plucky crews of the rafts were disposed of.

They had served the purpose intended; for, while the Germans were thus engaged, just after dark, a sudden attack was made on their trenches. They were caught napping. There were plenty of men in the trenches, but their machine guns had been sent away to meet the raft attack.

The Belgians went at it with the bayonet, and with their war cry, "Remember Louvain!" cut their way through Trench after trench was captured from the Germans, and after nearly two hours' hard fighting the Belgians had managed to advance more than half a mile.

Later the Germans, after receiving reinforcements, made desperate efforts to retake the trenches, and the battle, which extended over a considerable area, was prolonged far into the night.

Both sides lost heavily and fought themselves to a standstill When dawn broke the Belgians were still holding most of the captured trenches and had dug themselves in. It has taken the Belgians and their allies eight weeks to win back a few kilometres of their own country, but the pressure on the Germans is sure, if slow. Belgium is being re-won.

A German convoy and a detachment of cavalry have suffered considerable damage at the hands of a twenty-year-old Belgian, who only six weeks ago volunteered for flying work. The hero of this daring exploit has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and will probably be decorated.

On Tuesday afternoon, though a stiff wind was blowing, he set off in the direction of Ostend, but subsequently turned south on catching sight of a German column in motion. With the recklessness of inexperience and youth he flew very low over the enemy's lines—so low that it was not until he dropped his first bomb that the Germans grasped the fact that this was not one of their own aeroplanes.

Before they could open fire on the youngster the mischief was done. Three motor trucks were destroyed, and the whole transport column, which was hurrying to the front, was thrown into confusion.

Having made his escape by rising to about 5,000 feet, the aviator flew in the direction of Bruges. South of that town he observed a detachment of cavalry taking cover behind a cluster of farm houses. The first bomb he dropped went wide, but the second fell into the midst of the squadron. The airman was not able to observe accurately the amount of damage he did, for the Germans opened fire with an anti-aeroplane gun, and a shot severed his control wires.

He thought he would just manage to volplane into safety; but as a matter of fact he landed in the flooded area near Ramscapelle, directly in the line of fire from both sides. However, he was able to wade ashore and get to his own lines. Even the aeroplane was ultimately brought in.

A. S. COCHRAN HELD BY GERMAN OFFICIALS

Detained at Dutch Border, Although Accredited as American Embassies' Messenger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, (via London,) Dec. 8.—Alexander Smith Cochran of Yonkers, who was recently made the official American dispatch bearer between London and Berlin, is held up at the Dutch frontier, according to advices received by Ambassador Gerard, despite the fact that he is carrying American diplomatic dispatches and has full credentials. An investigation is being made to ascertain why the German authorities will not permit him to proceed.

It is understood here that Mr. Cochran left London several days ago with the diplomatic pouches. The embassy in London recently selected him as official courier to make regular trips from London to Berlin and from London to Paris. Previously American diplomats had been dependent on occasional travelers whom they might trust with their dispatches. This was an unsatisfactory system, principally because of its irregularity.

Mr. Cochran was in London and volunteered to do the work, despite his millions. He was put on the pay roll at a small salary and was officially made a Government employe.

Alexander Smith Cochran, who is widely known alike for his wealth, his interest in sports, and his philanthropies, was recently reported to have gone to Belgium on his own initiative to investigate the needs of its distressed population. He sailed from New York on Nov. 14. He is the principal owner of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Mills of Yonkers and the owner of the yacht Vanitie, which entered the trials to determine which boat should be the America's Cup defender against Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht.

HAIR
Its Nature, Growth, and Common Affections, with Rules for Its Preservation. Illustrated. 2d Edition. $1.10 postpaid.
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GEN. VON FALKENHAYN NAMED CHIEF OF STAFF

Von Moltke's Successor the Military Tutor and Friend of Crown Prince.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"A telegram from Berlin received here says that Count von Moltke arrived in Berlin today from Hamburg, much improved in health, but still unable to return to the front. He will be employed in some other capacity. His successor as Chief of the General Staff will be Minister of War Lieut. Gen. von Falkenhayn, who, since Count von Moltke's illness, has filled his place."

Lieut. Gen. Erich G. A. S. von Falkenhayn is a prime favorite of the Crown Prince, who entered upon his military career under the tutelage of the former War Minister. He is 53 years old, and before his acceptance of the War portfolio, was Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army Corps. Despite his close friendship for his Imperial Highness, however, von Falkenhayn is said to be even more independent of Hohenzollern influence in purely military matters than his predecessor, whose supersession has in some quarters been attributed rather to his failure to accept the Kaiser's plan of campaign than to his failing health. He saw active service in the Boxer rebellion on the staff of Count von Waldersee. As Minister of War he was uncompromising in his support of the officers whose policy in Alsace precipitated the Zabern disorders.

BRITAIN BUILDS DEFENSES.

400,000 Territorials Also Ready to Meet a German Landing.

LONDON, Nov. 27, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Notwithstanding the conclusions formed by the Imperial Committee of Defense some years ago that an invasion of England would be an impossibility while the British fleet remains in being, invasion by Germans is now thought a distinct possibility.

"Surprising military and naval preparations have been, and are still being, made along the east coast, particularly in Berwickshire, Haddingtonshire, and Fife," says the Edinburgh correspondent of The Daily Mail, in discussing the threat of a German invasion. "In Scotland the probability of a German raid is freely admitted."

Both the Government and the inhabitants of the seacoast counties are preparing actively to meet a landing of hostile troops. The military preparations have been conducted on a large scale since the beginning of the war. The Home Army, commanded by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, has for its special function the repelling of an invasion. This army consists mainly of Territorials, of whom there are some 400,000 now under ar

GAVE UP LODZ WITHOUT A FIGHT

Russians Had Been Gone 15 Hours When Germans Entered, Petrograd Reports.

DIDN'T LOSE ONE SOLDIER

Invaders, Unaware They Were Empty, Watched Trenches That Cost Them 10,000 Men.

MOWED DOWN AT LOWICZ

Massed Charges Again Result in Terrible Casualties—Austrian Defeat Near Cracow Serious.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.—The Russians have at last admitted the occupation of Lodz by the Germans, but, in the official statements issued today, say that they evacuated the city fifteen hours before the German occupation, and that they changed their positions without the loss of a single man.

It is apparent from the various official reports that there are converging German movements on Warsaw from the north and the centre, combined with outflanking movements to the southeast of Cracow. The success of any of these movements would require the Russians to turn back from Cracow, which they have not done so far.

As a matter of fact, the Russians assert that they have inflicted a "grave defeat" on the Austro-German force which tried to get around their left wing, although a later Austrian report indicates partial success in this region.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 9.—The evacuation by the Russians of Lodz, Russian Poland, is admitted in a semi-official communication issued to-day, though the statement adds that the Russians did not lose a soldier when the position was given up. The text of the communication is as follows:

"The German official communication says that the Russians must have had enormous losses in evacuating Lodz. The confidence that should be placed in this communication is evidenced by the fact that the Russian troops withdrew from Lodz about midnight on Dec. 6, while the Germans remained motionless for fifteen hours in front of our empty trenches, the attack on which had cost them more than 10,000 soldiers and upon which they dared not advance.

"Only at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 6 did the Germans move forward to verify that there was nobody in the trenches facing them. They then entered the town.

"In changing our positions in the region of Lodz we did not lose a soldier. We only undertook this manoeuvre after we had ascertained that the Germans had definitely decided not to continue their attacks in this district.

"Our manoeuvre was entirely independent of any aggressive action on the part of the enemy.

"The German attacks on Lowicz, to the west of Warsaw, yesterday, were conducted with absolute disregard of the consequences, and, according to a report reaching here, tremendous losses were incurred. The German method of throwing column after column in close ranks, the men marching shoulder to shoulder, was evidence of the determination to take this position, which is on the direct road to Warsaw and nearer to Warsaw than any other fighting centre on the Lodz front.

"In spite of the murderous fire of the Russians the German infantry lay in the shallow trenches dug out with their bayonets and their hands at a distance of 200 paces from the Russian intrenchments, and brought up their artillery to within 800 paces of the Russian positions.

"The Army Messenger, an official organ, declares that while the Germans were moving forward yesterday from Lask they attacked Pabianitzi, ten miles southwest of Lodz, in close ranks and forced the Russians to give ground, but with the approach of darkness the Russians stopped the advance of the Germans and inflicted heavy losses on them by the continued use of their armored automobiles on the Lask-Pabianitzi highway. Zdunskawola, Lask, and Pabianitzi marked the successive steps of the attempted German advance on Warsaw.

AUSTRIAN DEFEAT SERIOUS.

German Army Corps Lost Half Its Men in Battle Near Cracow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A week ago the Russians after hard fighting entered Wieliczka township, within range of the guns of Cracow fortress. Nearly a week before that Bochnia was taken, and the Russian front was officially described as extending to Tymbark, which is on the southern line of railway connecting Cracow by a roundabout route with Lemberg and Galicia. Generally the Russians were taking prisoners by the thousands from the Austrians in this region.

It appears that this railway ceased to be held by the Russians at Tymbark. The German commanders in Cracow promptly seized the opportunity and sent Austrian troops with a considerable stiffening of their own men to attempt a flanking movement against the Russian extreme left.

Russian reinforcements, on moving up evidently to replace the men taken for the Lodz front, found the bridge across the Donajec River broken down, and the heights beyond occupied by the enemy. The river was covered with floating ice, but they waded across under fire, up to their necks in the icy stream, and after a sharp fight drove the enemy off and secured high ground commanding the passage of the river.

On Dec. 5, the day on which the Germans, after nine days' terrible fighting on the Lodz front, ceased their frantic attacks there, the battle was joined southeast of Cracow. The German-Austrian forces occupied the valley of the stream Lososzyna, and the fighting front extended from near Wieliczka southeastward to the Donajec, about fifty miles in length. The Russian attack was entirely successful, and the losses inflicted upon the enemy, especially the German Twenty-fourth Corps, which held the extreme right, were very heavy.

German prisoners declare their companies were reduced to forty men, which means the loss for the army corps of at least 20,000. Several German heavy guns were knocked out, five field batteries were reduced to silence, guns and prisoners were taken, and the Russians continued their attack.

The impression made by the experiences of this battle is that no amount of stiffening by German officers and troops will avail to make the Austrians again stand against Russian attacks. Brought up to save Austria at her urgent demand, these German troops have shared defeat and capture, with the loss of guns, and fearful slaughter of men.

HALT RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Germans in South Poland Block Attacks of Forces Moving North.

BERLIN, Dec. 9, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Austrian official bulletin issued today says of the operations southwest of Piotrkow that the Austrians and Germans successfully blocked attacks by Russian forces which were trying to make their way northward from Novo Radomsk.

The report says that no news has been received concerning the campaign in Servia pending the recasting of the Austrian forces there.

750,000 CAPTIVE IN RUSSIA.

Of These, 550,000 Are Said to be Austrians—Steppes as Prison Walls

LONDON, Nov. 27 (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—One small squad of Russian soldiers is serving as the guard for 100,000 Austrian and German prisoners, whose prison walls consist of four thousand miles of frozen steppes separating them from the borders of their own countries.

These prisoners are interned at Semipalatinek on the Irtish River, near the borders of Western Mongolia. The prisoners were brought by rail to Omsk, where they were embarked on steamboats for the thousand-mile trip down the Irtish River to Semipalatinek. Here splendid quarters were found in the big barracks erected for the mobilization of the Russian Army and unoccupied since its departure for the front.

Every morning at 8 o'clock the prisoners are released from the barracks and permitted to wander about at will. When they depart in the morning they are told that unless they report at the barracks by nightfall they will be locked out, and at this time of the year in that bleak country this would mean certain death, as there are practically no places where they could obtain shelter. The freedom of the prisoners during the day is absolute, even to the extent of accepting employment from local mining companies.

One of the handicaps to the development of Southeastern Siberia is the lack of roads, and it is likely that the Russian War Department will be asked to put these prisoners to road making. They have within their ranks not only the necessary manual laborers, but the equally important engineering staff to plan and supervise the work.

The problem of caring for the German and Austrian prisoners in Russia is already becoming acute as the number increases, and the Russian Government probably will welcome any plan which will enable the prisoners to be self-supporting.

An attaché of the Russian Government now in London who left Petrograd only last week states that he was informed by an official of the Department of the Interior, which has charge of the maintenance of the prisoners, that there are now in Russia, exclusive of the Germans reported as captured in the operations now under way in North Poland, 750,000 Austrian and German prisoners of war. Of this number only 200,000 are Germans. The remainder are Austrians, and most of them were captured during the campaign in Galicia.

YELLOW BOOK CONTROVERSY

London Times Replies to Critics and Is Criticised Again.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 10.—The publication of the French Yellow Book has aroused so much criticism that The London Times thought it advisable to make a reply. After saying that the demand for the book is so enormous that it is printing a fresh supply, The Times refers to certain criticisms which have been made "in interested quarters," and proceeds to point out:

"1. That the work was undertaken with the object of familiarizing the British public with the documents, which would otherwise have reached them only in fragmentary form.

"2. That there is no financial profit attached to it, but on the contrary a large amount of gratuitous labor.

"3. That there have been no restrictions on quotation of the volume to the fullest extent by other newspapers, the principal British papers having been immediately supplied with free copies.

"4. That following the precedent set by the British Government in the case of our own White Paper, The Times is completing arrangements for making the volume more accessible to the public as soon as the present issue is exhausted."

The Chronicle says of the foregoing "strange statements" that there is the deepest mystery about the Yellow Book, which is "the one official record justifying the policy of the Allies which has been issued at an excessive price." As regards The Times's assertion that the work was undertaken with the object of familiarizing the British public with the work The Chronicle declares that this is obviously incorrect and points out the cheapness of the British Government publications of the British, Belgian, and Russian documents as compared with 2 shillings charged by The Times.

The Chronicle maintains that the Yellow Book could have been produced, provided there was no royalty to be paid, and sold at a profit for fourpence and suggests that the "enormous demand" must have brought The Times a very handsome profit. "All these papers," it continues, "have also been issued in America free as supplements to newspapers and collectively, including the German and also the Russian documents, for sixpence. The effect therefore of a two shilling edition of the Yellow Book is to prevent the British public in any great numbers from familiarizing themselves with the documents."

As regards The Times's point No. 3, The Chronicle says the restriction on quotation is quite obvious from the words "All rights reserved," on the title page, and it concludes:

"What is wanted is not quotations, but the full text at a popular price. It is equally important to familiarize the public in the United States with the documents, as the case for the Allies always receives more sympathy the more the public becomes familiarized with the origin of the war, which, as the 'Yellow Book' proves, was forced by Germany."

PROTESTS FOR BELGIUM.

F. R. Coudert and Paul Fuller Show Why Hitchcock Bill Is Unfair.

An appeal was issued yesterday by Paul Fuller and Frederic R. Coudert in behalf of Belgium asks citizens to protest to Congress against proposals by Representa-Missouri and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska to prohibit the export of arms and ammunition. The argument in favor of the proposals is that such exports favor the Allies, because the German fleet cannot protect shipments to that country. As a matter of fact, the appeal states, this argument asks us to favor Germany and discriminate against the Allies by assisting Germany to overcome the disadvantage in which she has been placed by the navies of the Allies. Either of these bills, it is asserted, would be a direct aid to the assailant of Belgium, and would be placing this country in an attitude of "hostile neutrality" to the Allies.

Egypt Allowed to Export Cotton.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Great Britain has announced officially that Egyptian cotton may be exported to neutral countries without any restrictions concerning its re-exportation.

RED CROSS LIMITS WAR RELIEF WORK

Society Decides That Other Organizations Shall Care for Non-Combatants.

IT WILL AID SOLDIERS

President Wilson Calls Society the World's Medium in Ministrations of Comfort.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The American National Red Cross Society, at its annual meeting here today, over which President Wilson presided for a time as Honorary President, decided to limit its activity in Europe to the care of sick and wounded soldiers in the battling armies. In this work the society will act impartially. It will not solicit contributions for non-combatants in the country at war, but if contributions designated for this purpose are received, the society will transmit the contributions to organizations qualified to disburse them.

The memorandum embodying this plan, which was proposed by Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Committee, and Vice President of the American Red Cross, was as follows:

"It (the American Red Cross) will not solicit relief for non-combatants in countries at war, preferring to have such relief given through different national organizations or committees. It will, however, so far as practicable and proper, act as intermediary in transmitting to the organizations or persons best qualified, in its judgment, to administer non-combatant relief, any moneys received for this purpose, provided the donors designate the particular country or nation for which this relief is intended. The American Red Cross cannot wisely undertake the distribution of such relief, nor, being a neutral organization, can it undertake a division between different countries or nations.

"Contributions of materials other than moneys are not solicited, but will be received, provided, in the case of clothing and like supplies, they be new, and provided, as in the case of money contributions, the country or nation for which they are intended be designated. Such supplies should be accompanied by an invoice stating the contents of each package, and should be sent, all charges paid, to the American National Red Cross, Bush Terminal, No. 19, Brooklyn, N. Y.

When President Wilson took the chair he explained that he was there not to make an address but merely to show by his presence his very deep interest in the great work of the society. He said:

"I think that the society is just now charged with a peculiarly responsible duty. It is really the medium of the whole world; that part of it, at any rate, which is disengaged from the terrible present conflict in Europe, in ministering to those who need the ministrations of comfort and relief in these distressing circumstances.

"All eyes are centred upon this society. All efforts at relief come sooner or later into the councils of this society. It is the more necessary, therefore, that we should co-operate with that spirit which I believe we all think to be characteristic of America, the spirit of absolute disinterestedness; not thinking of ourselves, but thinking of the results we wish to achieve.

"And those results are spiritual as well as material. You cannot administer material relief without administering it in a spirit which is evident in the ministrations themselves, and that spirit will be the spirit of America, which has sought at all times to hold out a hand to those who are suffering, to those who have no other friends. Therefore it is to my mind a very happy circumstance that this society should have some almost official relation with the Government of the United States that there should be, at any rate, a formal connection between it and a Government which has nothing to seek except the liberty and the safety and the progress of mankind.

"I feel honored, therefore, and privileged to sow my interest in this society by being here and serving as presiding officer for a few minutes."

Robert Lansing, Counselor of the State Department, and Chairman of the Society's International Relief Board, in a short speech, said that the society had sent to Europe since the outbreak of the war 180 surgeons and nurses. Agents in the field, he said, continued to send back appeals for further assistance and for great amounts of medical and surgical stores.

"For the first time, and we may hope for the last time," said Mr. Lansing, "the misfortunes of war, rather than those of disasters, have occupied most of the society's activities. It is a satisfaction, amid so much misery and distress, to know that through the medium of the Red Cross, and with the spirit of neutrality and humanity, we are enabled to aid in the relief of the untold sufferings caused by this world-wide tragedy"

In reporting to the meeting on the European war work, Miss Mabel T. Boardman stated that the society had sent $171,000 to Europe.

ART SALES TO AID SUFFERERS.

Artists Donate Paintings to be Auctioned at Plaza on Dec. 19.

Paintings, bronzes, tapestries, and vases have been sent to the headquarters of the French and Belgian Artists' Relief Fund at 15 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Mrs. William Ordway Partridge, who is in charge of the collecting, announced yesterday a list of many of the art pieces which are to be sold at the Plaza on Dec. 19. The sale will be under the patronage of the Belgian Minister and the proceeds will be distributed to the families of French and Belgian artists through the American Embassy in Paris and through the Central Committee for Belgian Relief in Washington. The opening view of the exhibition will be held at Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West Forty-fourth Street, next Monday afternoon and the exhibition will be open to the public until the day of the auction.

Those of the patrons who will assist at the formal opening of the exhibition next Monday are Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Duncan Candler, Mrs. Kennith Frazier, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. William Ordway Partridge, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Francis Rogers, Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn.

Committee of Mercy Sale.

To provide funds for the Committee of Mercy to relieve destitute sufferers by the war living in New York, a sale closes today of a collection of paintings and sculptures at the studio of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, 8 West Eighth Street. Charles Dana Gibson and Frank Crowninshield will be among those to help auction the various works, and Miss Frances Breese, Miss Mary Canfield, and Mrs. Leonard Thomas will serve tea.

Mr. Laurence V. Benet, one of the managers of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, writes as follows regarding the ambulance service at the front:

"Our ambulance service has now taken considerable development, and we hope by the middle of next month to have about seventy-five ambulances actually operating in the rear of the armies. Our second hospital, the funds for which have been furnished through the generosity of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, is about to be established at Jouilly, not far from Meaux. This hospital will open with 200 beds, which will bring our total available number up to about 650. It will not be long before we shall have the thousand we set out to provide. Funds are coming in slowly, but we are relying upon the generosity of the American people to keep going throughout the war.

Richard Harding Davis and Gouverneur Morris have joined the Lafayette Fund Committee, the new relief association, organized by Mrs. William Astor Chanler. The object is to send to soldiers an outfit of necessities, called the Lafayette kit. Two dollars will provide one kit and the name of the donor will be enclosed. The treasurer is Archer M. Huntington, Vanderbilt Hotel.

Start War Fund for Poles.

The Polish American Relief Committee was formed yesterday at a meeting held at the home of Howard Van Sinderen, 520 Park Avenue, at which Herbert L. Satterlee, the Chairman, appointed a number of prominent New York men and women as members of the committee. Among them are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. W. Bourke Cochran, Mrs. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mrs. Charles Schwab, Miss Eleanor T. Blodgett, and Messrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Herbert L. Satterlee, Robert Underwood Johnson, and Dr. H. Lewinski-Corwin.

MERCY COMMITTEE APPEALS.

Duchess of Marlborough Asks American Aid for Women's Fund.

The Duchess of Marlborough, who prior to her marriage, was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of Secretary of State Bryan, and wife of Capt. Owen of the British Army, are among the signers of a letter, received by the Committee of Mercy, asking American aid for American Women's War Relief Fund, which is the British organization of the Committee of Mercy. The Committee of Mercy Fund, now amounts to $55,000. Subscriptions should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 43 Exchange Place. The following subscriptions of $10 or more, were received yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

A. Murray Yourn, 29 Park Av., city	$10
M. W. Mallory, Batavia, N. Y.	15
In Memory Three Children	25
"The Masquers," Ingleside School, New Milford, Conn.	15
"St. Regis Lake"	50
Mrs. Eastman Johnson, 65 W. 55th St., City	56

BELGIUM FUND.

Charles H. Nelson, Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach, Cal.	$100
W. Y. Romaine, Morristown, N. J.	10
A Widow's Mite, Morristown, N. J.	10
Harrison L. Beatty, Bainbridge, N. Y.	25
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meane, 133 East 62d St., New York City	25

BRITISH FUND.

H. G. Henry, Detroit, Mich.	$25

$634,778 in Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to $634,778.51, of which amount $7,028.20 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Hartford, Conn.	$1,341
Granville St. Baptist S. S., Edenton, N. C.	100
Additional contribution Guiterman, Rosenfeld & Co.	100
Providence Journal Fund	82
Second contribution L. A. Ault	1,000
Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr.	500
Harris Forbes & Co.	500
M. L. Ludwigton	300
C. T. Hyde	200
Guantanamo Western R. R. Co.	141
Anon	100
Florence Mathews	100
Mrs. Seth M. Milliken	100
Jones Dairy Farm	100
Mrs. Franklin Ferrel	100
Anon	100
Performance given by Clark Mills	95
Cumberland St. Presb. S. S.	60
Mrs. A. H. Smith	50
Collected by Mrs. T. F. Spencer	50
Mrs. B. Kazanjian	50
A Friend	50
Mrs. W. H. Towar	50
Pupils Ethical Culture School	50
R. A. Johnson	10
N. A. Newton	15
Ella S. Robinson	10
C. F. Benton	15
Jesse E. Legg	10
Miss L. R. Parker	10
J. A. Swan	25
Mrs. H. R. Lindsay	10
F. R. Leavens	10
Mrs. T. S. McPherren	10
Mrs. F. S. Williams	10
Mrs. D. E. Truesdell	25
Mrs. J. S. Conway	25
Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and children	36
F. L. Pond	25
Frank Bloomfield	10
A. J. Newbury	10
Miss V. R. Humphries	10
R. W. McIntyre	20
Thanksgiving collection from Central City, Neb.	27
J. W. Buchanan	25
L. E. Goodier	22
Candy sale, Montclair	15
Charles Himrod	25
Phoenixville War Relief Assn.	20
R. J. Mix	20
W. E. Beers, Jr.	15
Tuxedo Band	30
R. B. Hart	10
A. T. Griswold	25
Northminster Presb. Ch., N. Y.	20
Incognito, East Orange	10
G. B. Kimkead	25
Amme L. Cooke	10
Fanny O. Lutz	20
Collection through Miss M. Van Tambacht	51
G. & L.	50
Additional contribution P. P. Baxter	50
Mrs. F. C. Holden	10
C. B.	10
F. S. Ellenberg & Co.	10
A. R. & G. R. Eastman	20
Presb. Church, Meridan, N. Y.	17
Fitz, Dana & Brown	25
E. T. Walden	10
Monthly contribution H. L. Lawson	10
Ladies of Village of Sidney, N. J.	28
Anon	25
Mrs. H. W. Tyler	25
Wm. M. Smith	25
James H. Myslop	10
Collected by Arnold Soer	10
Ralph G. Stoddard	10
A. F.	10
Anon	10
Miss M. D. Smith	10
M. L. L. T.	10
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Collet	25
St. Lawrence P. E. Ch., Alexandria Bay	16
St. Peter's P. E. Ch., Redwood	27
Chas. W. Webb	10
Fair held at St. Bartholomew's Church, N. Y.	30
A. R. Chandler	10
Additional contribution Godfrey W. Dyne	10
BROOKLYN BR.	
Abram Nichols, Jr.	20
J. T. Wilcoxson	50
Joanna Daniell	25
G. Kierson	25
Wm. G. Pearson	10
F. Starr	25
W. C. Harman	10
TO MME. VANDERVELDE.	
University of Michigan Women's Club of N. Y. C.	91

Red Cross Fund $396,513.36.

Contributions amounting to $1,308.05 were received by the Red Cross yesterday. The fund now totals $396,513.36. Contributions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were as follows:

Brooklyn Chapter Red Cross	$308
Dr. B. Dernburg	152
L. Vogelstein & Co.	103
Protestant Churches, Little Falls, N. Y.	100
Congregation B'nai Jeshurun	100
Mrs. Seth M. Milliken	100
Citizens of Avoca, Iowa	93
"Rummage sale" at Somerset, Va.	88
Mrs. J. L. Harriman, (monthly contribution)	60
"Brotherhood," West End Cong. Church, Bridgeport, Conn.	31
Through Dr. E. B. Rudderow	28
"C. S. P."	25
"F. L. P."	25
W. M. & Co.	24
O. Gabrilowitch	20
Trinity Episcopal Church, Staunton, Va.	14
B. M. Huse	10

$42,209.45 in French Fund.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $42,209.45, of which $260.70 was received yesterday from the following:

F. N. Nightingale	$10	Miss Myra C. Holbrook	$10
Mrs. R. B. Graham	50		
W. F. Zeller	20	Henry T. Sloane	100
Mrs. S. R. Leonard	10	R. Fabien & Co.	25
Mrs. J. C. Fraley	25		

American Ambulance Fund.

The fund for the American Ambulance in Paris received yesterday $1,238.50 from the following:

Marion P. Brookman	$1,000	E. F. Otis	$25
J. F. Cooper	100	In memory of Dr. A. T. Bristow	25
Theodora Wistar	50	George Natman	25

Subscriptions to the American Ambulance Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Prince of Wales Fund $89,854.03.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund now totals $89,854.03. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 and more were:

Somerset Hills War Relief Committee	$25	Dock employes of Barber & Co. and Atlantic Stevedoring Co.	$10
St. Ann's Girls' Friendly Society	15	Henry P. Winter	200
Lancaster (Penn.) Britishers	12	Marion McMillin	25
Auxiliary No. 1	150	G. F. Armstrong,	
Office employes	11	Savannah, Ga.	50
Barber & Co.	21	Anonymous	500
THROUGH ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.			
William McIntosh	10	John McSween	25
Archibald McIntyre	10	G. M. MacWilliam	10
W. McKinley, Jr.	10	G. H. Malcolm	10
A. Mackintosh	10	Percy H. Manners	10
Guy R. McLane	25	Thomas S. Marshall	10
Alfred B. Maclay	10	John J. Matheson	20
Malcolm M. McNeill	20	R. H. Matheson	12
F. J. Macrae	10	Archibald J. Meston	15
Dr. J. J. McPhee	10	James H. Neilson	50

Subscriptions to the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer, 25 Broad Street.

The Dollar Christmas Fund.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund, announces a total of $29,080, of which $1,418 was received yesterday. Those who subscribed more than $10 were:

G. C. Steri, Abilene, Kan.	$174	Elizabeth S. Coolidge	$25
Mrs. L. F. Stetson	50	Mrs. A. T. McGill	25
R. H. Benner	50	H. T. Targan	25
Mrs. J. Burke	50	Blanding Burbeck	25
G. B. Hawley	50	Miss Katherine R.	
Key West Barracks	40	McCormick	20
Mrs. C. B. Statler	40	Mrs. R. S. Satterlee	20
Miss G. Wilson	40	Jane Yarnley	20
Charles A. Kidd	31	W. F. Hasbrouck	15
Mrs. C. B. Allen	28	Madeline Kinnan	15
Mrs. S. A. Powell	25	A. F. Corbin	15
Miss Emma King	25	E. R. Fay	15
Miss Isadora King	25	E. R. Henderson	15
William B. Walker	25	Fort Hunt	13
S. T. Page	25	Emma Henson	10
John E. McLain	25	A. W. Martin	10
A Friend	25	D. B. Merrill	10
J. H. Colket	25	Mary P. Hogan	10

Mr. Clews has received a cablegram stating the approach of Winter has greatly increased the demands for Belgian aid.

Jewish Relief Fund.

The following contributions of $10 or more have been received by the American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War:

Norwich, Conn., Cong. United Brothers	$229
S. Heyter, Grand Island, Neb.	100
M. Shoor & Sons	10
Temple Israel of White Plains	86
Jacob Joseph Hebrew Institute	51
Afternoon Bridge Club	18
Chevre Thillim Biken Cholulm	15
Cong. Agudath Jeshurun	125
First Berog Munkassor, S. & B. S.	25
A. K. Kuhn	25
E. W. Lewin-Epstein	100
Pride of Brooklyn Lodge 467, I. O. B. A.	150
David Silva	10
Oscar S. Straus	500
Cyrus L. Sulzberger	50
Mrs. Leulah Oppenheimer	20
J. S. Klein, Lorain, Ohio	200
Max Indig	25

The public is warned not to recognize any solicitors for this fund who cannot present credentials signed by Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, Treasurer, and countersigned by the local committee. The fund now totals $178,546.52.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Last night's dispatches from the scene of fighting in France showed a notable increase in the activity of the French forces. Vigorous bombardment was carried out all along the line and attacks were delivered at many points.

The attack on Vauquois on the Aire River, sixteen miles west of Verdun, shows that the positions here have changed little in six weeks of fighting. At this point the army of the German Crown Prince is adjacent to the Fourth German Army, next to the west. Such a point is generally a point of weakness, due to the chance of a lack of co-ordination between the separate commands. The French are evidently endeavoring to take advantage of this, just as the Germans north of Arras struck their blows at the supposed gap between the British and the French troops.

Where armies have had time to get their positions thoroughly organized, as has been the case along the present battle line in France, it is almost impossible to break down the resistance without immense losses to the attacking troops. Each army corps has assigned to it a definite portion of the battle line for its sphere of action. Its two divisions share this front and place part of their troops in the firing trenches while the greater part are kept in a safe place in the rear to form the reserve. From the reserve are furnished the reliefs that take turn and turn about in manning the trenches at the front. It also furnishes the first reinforcements in case of an attack by the enemy.

From three to five corps along the battle line form a field army, to which is attached one or more corps as an army reserve. This latter is kept in the rear of the centre of the line, and in case of a serious attack by large forces it is rushed up to strengthen the threatened point. It is generally too far distant to prevent a breach of the line, but its arrival soon thereafter catches the enemy just when he is exhausted by the effort that secured his temporary success. Conditions are then especially favorable for a complete repulse of the attacking troops. If this cannot be attained, the reserve establishes a new line which is intrenched and forms the new fighting line.

The recent operations in France have not made progress beyond this stage. They have involved from 3,000 to 30,000 troops in each case, while an attack to gain important results will now require the co-operation of more than 100,000 men.

In Poland the Russians seem to have checked the Germans along the line between Lodz and Lowicz. Both sides are now intrenching and seem to have reached a deadlock, which will transfer the decisive fighting to the districts to the north and south.

The campaign north of the Vistula is now developing importance in the advance of he Germans along the railroad from Soldau toward Warsaw. In the fighting south of Mlawa, near the German border, they have forced the Russians back and have advanced to Ciechanow and Przasnycz, twenty-five miles south of the border. This carries them half way to the Vistula, but their greatest trouble will come when they strike the principal Russian defensive line along the Narew River.

The object of this German advance is to threaten the railroads east of Warsaw and thus to handicap the dispatch of Russian reinforcements to the armies near Lodz. All the railroads in Northern Poland centre at Warsaw. If the Germans can capture and hold this rail centre they can force the Russians to retreat east of the Vistula River.

In Galicia the Austro-Germans are making an effort to counteract the Russian advance to Wieliczka, southeast of Cracow. By a dash toward Novi Sandek, on the headwaters of the Donajec River, the Austrians attempted to outflank the Russians and thus to force them to retreat from their advanced position. The Petrograd dispatches assert that this move was defeated in a battle on the Lososzyna River, fifteen miles west of Novi Sandek.

The news of the next few days from the fighting in Galicia will be a fair commentary on the outcome of the fighting at Lodz. If the Russians press their campaign against Cracow it will tend to show that they are satisfied with their position west of Warsaw. If the Germans have won a victory at Lodz it will be made apparent by the retreat of the Russian forces in the south.

Considering the line as a whole from the Carpathians to the Baltic Sea, the Germans are endeavoring to hold their flanks firm with reduced forces, while they are staking their chances upon a plunge through the centre with every regiment that can be mustered for this move. The Russians are countering by acting on the defensive in their centre and on their right flank, while they are making special efforts to pressing forward their left flank toward Cracow.

The British capture of Kurna, at the junction of the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers, in Mesopotamia, shows that they have advanced nearly 100 miles from the coast. The success of the British in this district is especially noteworthy because they have had to give their first efforts to the defense of the Suez Canal. The arrival of the Australian and New Zealand contingents must by now have made the canal safe from attack by any force that Turkey can muster for this purpose.

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Service a la Carte.—Music.—Prices Moderate.

Luncheon and Dinner

EDISON SEES HIS VAST PLANT BURN

Continued from Page 1.

did not have an ordinary fire to fight. They threw their streams of water on concrete and iron and composition so hot that the water was turned to steam. Their hopeless effort was not to check flames, but to stop what were really successive explosions.

Fire Drill Proves Efficient.

The employes saved $40,000 worth of finished talking machines and talking machine cases. Never was the value of fire drill more emphasized. The alarm gong sounded throughout the entire plant a second after the explosion in the film building. At once, in all the eighteen structures, the employes fell into line. They could see the flames leaping from the windows in the building near them, and they knew their drill this time was no mere practice. But, with few exceptions, they waited as calmly for the signal to march, and marched as steadily when ordered as they had ever done on practice days.

A dozen or more girls in different buildings lost their heads in the excitement and fainted, but there was never a suggestion of panic. Those who fainted were carried out by their companions, and they were soon revived. None of them, it was said, suffered ill after affects.

The Edison fire brigade maintained at the plant was the first to attack the flames. The employes went to work in good order and showed careful training, but no power that they had availed anything. The West Orange firemen were soon on the scene, but they were likewise impotent. Then from the other towns the firemen came, but their efforts were useless, except on the laboratory and power buildings.

It was seen that the only important buildings that could be saved were the experimental laboratory and the storage battery building, and all attention was given to them. The remainder of the plant was permitted to burn as Vesuvius is permitted to belch forth its lava.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison herself saved many valuable papers from the office building of the allied Edison companies. The Edison home is just across the Valley Road from the office building, and when Mrs. Edison saw the flames she led the first ones into the building. She carried out armfuls of books and papers until the flames in the building made further work in it impossible.

Mr. Edison was in the experimental laboratory when the fire began. He helped in the salvage work, and when that was finished he went to the storage battery building and directed the protection of that structure. The firemen did not have the fire under control until midnight, and Mr. Edison was at his post by permission only to make him leave. His wife stood guard over the piles and boxes of papers in her own front yard.

The saving of the Experimental Laboratory was the most valuable result of the work of the firemen, for in it were the unfinished models, designs, and materials of Mr. Edison's most recent invention—his device for the generation of air in submarines so they can remain under water indefinitely. Had the laboratory gone, the results of months and months of work would have been destroyed. Knowing this made the firemen fight the harder for the building.

It was no easy task to save it, for, besides being one of the oldest buildings in the plant, it was within thirty feet of the film house in which the first explosion occurred. It is a little, two-story red brick building, and was one of the first erected in West Orange by Mr. Edison. In it he has spent his long work days, and many invaluable inventions and contributions to science and human comfort have been first conceived and then designed within its walls. It is the building in which Mr. Edison has won his reputation for a prodigious capacity for work.

Firemen Suffer from Cold.

Notwithstanding the intense heat of the fire, many of those who helped fight it suffered from severe cold. It snowed during the seven hours or more that the flames burned, and wherever there was not a roaring furnace there was bitter cold. The fire traveled from building to building rapidly, and when it began burning the contents of the biggest concrete buildings, its heat was shut in, and even those near it were chilled.

One of those injured was taken to the hospital in Orange, unconscious from cold. His name was not learned. It was only known that he was a volunteer fireman, who had first been nearly cooked and then nearly frozen. Two other volunteer firemen were taken to the hospital in West Orange. They were Charles Lucas and Alfonzo Johns. Both had been cut by falling debris and were chilled also. None of the injured was thought to be seriously hurt.

Another injured was Al Hoffman, a foreman in the record room of the Diamond Disk Building. He was burned about the face and body and taken to his home in West Orange in an automobile.

The film building, in which the fire started, was of frame construction, but it was considered fireproof. It was not. It st

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GARRISON SAYS ARMY NEEDS 25,000 MEN

Secretary Urges That Regular Organization Be Recruited to Full War Strength.

WITH 1,000 MORE OFFICERS

Finds Present Reserve Law a Failure—Flying Corps Inadequate and Shortage in Artillery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Lindley M. Garrison, the Secretary of War, in his annual report today, states that the standing army of the United States, while in excellent condition and as good, if not better, than any similar establishment in the world, should be increased, although not materially, and that it needs field artillery, siege guns, artillery ammunition, an adequate flying corps, and other things to bring it up to the standard which he deems necessary in the line of preparedness.

Secretary Garrison's main conclusion is that the present standing military establishment, now on a peace footing, should be increased by the addition of 1,000 officers and 25,000 men, and that the standing establishment, when so augmented, should be utilized as a school for building up an adequate reserve to come to the defense of the country in time of war.

No Ground for Militarism.

The Secretary holds that "every nation must have adequate force to protect itself from domestic insurrections, to enforce its laws, and to repel invasions; that is, every nation that has similar characteristics to those of a self-respecting man." These things only, he contends, should determine the size of a military establishment. He is unable to conceive how "a reasonable, prudent, patriotic man" can reach the conclusion that military preparation for these purposes could be characterized as "militarism."

Secretary Garrison concludes that, unless the nation has reached the determination that it has no need for the preparation of its military resources for the purposes mentioned by him, "then we must earnestly address ourselves to the question of such proper preparation." He has reached no such conclusion, he declares, and, "in fact, I am of the firm conviction that no reasonable, prudent man who faces facts could reach such a conclusion."

He calls attention to the fact that it requires long periods of time to produce material that is absolutely essential to modern warfare and must be kept on hand if emergencies are to be met. He tells these things about the reserve supplies of the army:

We have on hand in reserve sufficient small arms, small-arm ammunition, and equipment, roughly figuring, for the 500,000 men that would have to be called into the field in any large emergency. We have nothing like sufficient field or siege artillery and artillery ammunition. This has been urgently presented in all of the recent reports of the head of this department and the Chiefs of Staff, and Congress has, from time to time recently, increased the appropriations for these purposes. There is universal agreement among all who know that artillery is an essential feature of modern warfare, and that a proper proportion thereof to any army is indispensable if success is to be even hoped for. It is imperative that the manufacture of artillery and artillery ammunition should progress as rapidly as is possible until a proper reserve thereof has been obtained.

In present-day strategy and tactics the Aviation Corps has bid fair to become the eyes of the army, and a General commanding an army without an adequate flying corps against an enemy of equal strength in other respects, but with an adequate flying corps, would be in the position of a blind man contending against a man with sight. The present Congress made a good start toward putting aviation on a substantial basis. This work should be followed up and consistently pressed.

The universal utilization of motor transportation in the present war has vastly increased the mobility of armies. It is necessary that we keep abreast of the times in utilizing motor vehicles for army transportation. It might be well worth while to devise ways and means of organizing into a volunteer motor transportation reserve the motor vehicles adaptable to military use now in the hands of private citizens.

More Men to Guard Canal.

"It is imperative," says Mr. Garrison, "that we have in this country a very much larger percentage of men who have had proper military training and who are in a position to instantly respond to the call of the nation." He tells of the number of troops it will be necessary to take in the very near future from the United States and put in the outlying possessions, noting that he does not consider the Panama Canal Zone garrison sufficient even with the contemplated increase to 4,776 men. This will leave in the United States proper 12,610 coast artillery troops and 24,602 of the mobile army, "the latter being then not much more than twice the size of the police force of the City of New York."

The remainder of the report is devoted to Secretary Garrison's recommendations for placing the military establishment and the militia in a condition of better preparedness for war, a discussion of the cost, and a tribute to the present standing army. He says:

With the army thus increased, we would then be able to undertake the next necessity, which is absolutely imperative, and that is, the preparation of a reserve. The present legislation with respect to a reserve has proven utterly useless for the purpose, it having produced in twenty-four months only sixteen men, and there is little or no hope that it will ever properly accomplish its purpose. The reasons why it will not do so it is not profitable to discuss.

Again, without attempting to wait until perfection has been reached, it seems to me that it is only the part of wisdom to do that which we know will produce a beneficial result, and one that approximates the best. I am firmly convinced that if we can use the standing army as a school through which to pass men who come into it, with the knowledge that if they are proficient they can be discharged at any time after a year or eighteen months, we will begin at once to build up the necessary reserve, and will, for the first time in the military history of this country, have something approximating a balanced organization.

FAVOR GARRISON'S PLAN.

Senator Chamberlain and the Army League Issue Indorsements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The recommendations of the Secretary of War for recruiting the army up to war strength and the building up of a reserve were indorsed tonight by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and in a formal statement by the Army League. All students of military problems, the Army League says, will approve Mr. Garrison's views. "This Government," says the league, "sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the civil war by sending them into battle in command of inexperienced officers. Not until the second year of the civil war were there any efficient officers on either side, excepting the graduates of the West Point Military Academy and those who came from the regular army."

The league asserts that the first step in obtaining trained troops is to develop a corps of trained officers.

"If the Russian Army had as highly trained officers as the German Army the Czar's troops would be in Berlin before this," says the league. "It is not a question of the bravery of the soldiers, but the inefficiency of the Russian officers. Russia has millions of brave and heroic soldiers, but comparatively few competent officers to lead them. The Secretary in his report clearly shows that there is a shortage of officers for the regular army, and that the country has none for a volunteer army."

"I am very much pleased with the annual report of the Secretary of War," said Mr. Chamberlain. "It is a departure from the usual commonplace report, and contains suggestions of great value to the country and to the army. If the suggestions are carried out by Congress it will place the country in a better state of preparedness against attack or invasion than it has been at any time since the civil war.

"At the last session of Congress I introduced a resolution to authorize the President to raise the organization of the regular army in time of war or when war is imminent, or on other occasions of grave national emergency requiring the use of the regular army, to the prescribed statutory maximum strength, and suspending the restriction of law limiting the total enlisted force of the line of the army to 100,000. This resolution passed the Senate, and if it passes the House it will be instrumental in putting into effect the first recommendation of the Secretary for an increase in the enlisted personnel of the army.

"I would go further than the Secretary, in recommending the creation of an adequate reserve. Every educational institution in the country which receives money from the National Treasury ought to be required to adopt as a part of its curriculum a proper training of the student body in the handling and use of guns. This is being done in most of the agricultural colleges of the country, and most excellent results are being obtained. Following the example of the Government in this regard, every State in the Union which appropriates money for the support of its universities ought to adopt the same course as to the young men attending these institutions.

"The importance of the National Guard as a reserve upon which the first call is required to be made ought not to be overlooked. The Secretary calls attention to his branch of the service, and his suggestions are most pertinent. I introduced a bill at the last session of Congress to strengthen the National Guard, and it, too, deserves and ought to receive favorable action at the hands of Congress, and this will be a strong factor in the creation of a reserve which might be safely relied upon in case of emergency."

OUR DEFENSE "IMPROVING."

But Reserve Ammunition Is Short, Chief of Staff Scott Testifies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Hearings on the Army Appropriations bill were ended today by the House Military Committee, with a discussion of the nation's preparedness for war by Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff. Gen. Scott told the committee the condition of the national defense was "constantly improving," and discussed at length the question of ammunition supplies. Chairman Hay declared supplies on hand were rapidly "approximating the necessary reserve."

Representative Greene of Vermont quoted from the report of the former Chief of Staff, Gen. Wotherspoon, a statement that "there is a serious deficiency" in ammunition for sea coast defenses. Gen. Scott put into the record a table showing that there was on hand for 12-inch guns, 50 per cent.; for 16-inch guns, 33 per cent.; for 14-inch guns, 48 per cent.; for 12-inch guns, 48 per cent., and for 10-inch guns, 100 per cent. of the necessary reserve ammunition.

"Do you think these supplies are sufficient?" asked Representative Kahn.

"I think we should get on hand the amount projected as soon as possible," replied the Chief of Staff. He added that at the present rate of appropriations it would take about four years to complete the projected supply.

TAFT WOULD KEEP OUR FORCE EFFICIENT

Deprecates "Hysteria" Over Military Preparedness, but Would Strengthen Army and Navy.

FEARS STATES' ACTION MOST

Says Their Violation of Treaties Is the Greatest Danger to Our Peace.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Dec. 9.—Assumption by Congress of authority to prevent States from violating Federal treaties by laws or lawless violence would do more to prevent the possibility of war between this nation and another than increasing the army and navy, ex-President Taft declared tonight in an address before the Heptorean Club. Mr. Taft did not name any State in this connection.

While deprecating the "mild hysteria" regarding this country's defenses, Mr. Taft admitted that parts of the army and navy should be strengthened. He would increase the army from 25 to 50 per cent., insure the navy enough men to man the reserve vessels, and provide new artillery, chiefly for coast defenses.

More officers should be trained, he held, and suggested this might be accomplished by providing another West Point, giving free education to all who agreed to serve three years with the colors.

Mr. Taft said in part:

"The present war in Europe came as a staggering blow to those persons who had looked forward with buoyant hope to the adoption of some means for settling international controversies other than by the sword. They had counted on the spirit of universal brotherhood as a greater obstacle than it has proven to be to such a horrible and shockingly bloody contest as that which is now sapping the life blood out of the nations of Europe.

"I am in favor of ideals, and I am an optimist. An optimist is one who believes that we are making progress toward ideals. But idealists or optimists to be useful must strain their hopes through the sieve of common sense. It does not seem to me to be reasonable optimism to expect that in this day and generation, by treaty or arbitration, the possibility of war can be removed.

"Treaties establishing courts for the settlement of international controversies, to have proper sanction and utility, must be made by strong Governments maintaining peace and order within their own boundaries and supported by a contented people. As long as Governments are unjust and tyrannical, the possibility of wars or revolution cannot disappear and ought not to disappear.

Sees "Mild Hysteria" Here.

"Now the present war has brought about a paradox. It has aroused great interest in our defenses, our own navy, our own army, and our own coast fortifications, and has given rise to some expressions that indicate a mild hysteria, and this at a time when by reason of the present war the necessity for such defenses is probably less than it has been for several decades past, because it is inconceivable to me that nations going through this present war—which seems likely to last at least a year and perhaps two—and prostrated by the dreadful exhaustion of it, however victorious, will wish to begin a war against us, many thousand miles away from their seat of Government, unless by our unjust conduct we force them to it.

"I am glad, however, that attention is being directed to the defects in our national defenses, whether the motives for arousing it may be of a partisan political character or not.

"I cannot sympathize with those sincere gentlemen who oppose military and naval defenses for this country on the ground that they will make for war. I do not think so. There is no disposition on the part of all our people to have an affirmative war or a war of conquest.

"The attitude of the American people as a whole during the Mexican mess has been that of great national self-restraint, and they are to be commended for it. It seems to me that those who oppose adequate defenses for our country exhibit an optimism without a reasonable view of the facts. We have between us and Europe an ocean 2,700 miles in width and between us and Asia an ocean of twice that width. This is a tremendous advantage for us in the matter of defense against military aggression, but we should be, it seems to me, blindly sacrificing all the benefits of that splendid isolation if we did not take reasonable steps to give it military effectiveness.

Would Increase Army.

"We can do it without a navy larger than that which it was the policy of the several administrations before this to maintain, kept up to date with modern instrumentalities of offense and defense. We can do it by making the needed appropriations for ammunition and artillery and by an increase of our army proportioned to the new calls upon the army in the last decade—that is, by an increase of 25 or 50 per cent.

"The navy personnel is not large enough to man our reserve vessels, and probably there ought to be some increase there.

"There is no necessity for great excitement. What should be done can be done in a short time and with not excessive expenditure.

"One of the facts we have to recognize is that there are at least two iron limitations upon the size of the army which we can maintain. One is that in times of peace, without the spur of imminent national danger, we cannot maintain a volunteer enlistment sufficient to give us more than an army of 150,000 men unless we reduce the standard of physical fitness or increase the pay of the enlisted men to such a point as to make the cost of the army prohibitive.

"Of course we might raise an army of conscription, but the fact that we have to face in such a proposition is that the American people will not endure conscription in time of peace, and that any party that proposes it or carries it into legislation will retire from power into oblivion.

"In other words the preparations to which we should and must limit ourselves are preparations that a country with our history, with our prejudices against a standing army, with our sense of security, due to our ocean isolation, will be patient with, and willing to support. The hope that the present agitation may easily bring this about is not unreasonable.

Opposes Change of Policy.

"What I deprecate is undue excitement and sensation over this matter and the spreading of the idea that there is any necessity for our changing the substantial policy of this country with reference to our maintaining a small army as compared with European armies, or greatly enlarging our naval preparations. I don't in any way question the sincerity of those who are earnest in the improvement of our national defense, but I venture to suggest to them that one very effective means of helping this country to avoid the consequences of a war of aggression is to give to our national Government the means of suppressing the cause of such war. We are under obligation by many of our treaties to give aliens peaceful residence and any right to do business in this country. Congress could give to our national Government, to the President and the Federal courts the power to protect those rights, punish their violation and satisfy the countries with whom we have made the agreement that we were sincerely trying to perform it.

"The only real possibility of a war that I can foresee is the wanton, reckless, wicked willingness on the part of a narrow section of the country to gratify racial prejudice and class hatred by flagrant breach of treaty rights in the form of State law, or by lawless violence.

"Congress should at once assume authority for the national Government to see to it that it cannot be dragged into international difficulty through such blind selfishness, and this step would be quite as effective as improving our military defenses. Indeed, I think it would be more effective to prevent the possibility of war."

NAVY EFFICIENT, FLETCHER SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

United States war policy, if there should be a war, should be to have the navy operations largely on the defensive?"

"Well," replied Admiral Fletcher, "in that event it would leave the enemy free to drive you off the ocean and block all your commerce."

Control of the seas, he said, was not materially affected by the number of submarines operated by a belligerent.

One Submarine Ready for Duty.

Representative Roberts of Massachusetts and others pressed Admiral Fletcher about the actual condition of the American submarines, and he finally testified that there was only one submarine now in active, first-class condition. Others, he said, were being overhauled at the navy yards, undergoing alterations by contractors because of defects developed after they had been put in commission or, for other reasons, were not now really in first-class readiness.

About twelve submarines, he said, were undergoing annual overhauling. All the submarines, he added, should be in full readiness and preparedness for first-class active service "some time in February, and they will then be effective weapons."

"How far off shore could a most modern battleship lie and effectively shell one of our cities?" asked Representative Stephens of California.

"From eight to twelve miles."

"Would a modern battleship attack and bombard a city from that distance knowing submarines were there?"

"No, never would they ordinarily, even if it were known there were no submarines," he replied. "There is nothing to be gained by bombarding a city unless it is occasioned by the occupation of the city by military forces and the presence of forts, and in that case the forts should defend the city without the necessity of recourse to submarines."

"In case of the United States becoming engaged in a war do you think it should be the policy of our fleet to remain in harbor?" asked Representative Hobson.

"No, I do not," answered the Admiral, emphatically. "The fleet should not be at any one port, but should be out at sea and should stay there."

Representative Williams of Illinois asked how many submarines could be put into active service at once for hostilities. Admiral Fletcher replied that all the submarines could be ready, if necessary, within two, three, or four weeks, and that "it just happened so," that so many were being overhauled or laid up now for alterations.

Defense of New York City.

Representative Witherspoon, one of those who has spoken against naval increases, got Admiral Fletcher to say that fortifications and mine defenses at New York would protect the port without submarines.

"Then what is the use of the fleet?" persisted Representative Witherspoon.

"Could not the defense be left entirely to fortifications and mine fields?"

"Yes, if you want to give up all of your shipping and abandon foreign commerce," replied the Admiral.

Mr. Witherspoon wanted to know why the German fleet in the Baltic did not attack the inferior Russian fleet.

Admiral Fletcher said the latest American subranies were not equipped with the most modern torpedoes, but would be.

Representative Williams of Illinois asked the Admiral if he thought the United States could successfully resist Japan if the fleet had to defend Hawaii and the Philippines in their waters.

"That is a question difficult to answer," replied the Admiral. "I think our more powerful fleet could keep control of the seas as against Japan. But to the ability of the fleet alone to defend the Philippines would depend a great deal on conditions. I would not say that the fleet alone could do it."

"Do you believe," asked Representative Gray, "that we, at the present time, should increase our navy so that we could control the seas?"

"I see no necessity for adopting that policy at the present time," replied the Admiral.

"Then we don't have to build against England, in your opinion," suggested Mr. Gray. "What nations then, do you think we do have to build against, and — —?"

The question was unfinished. Chairman Padgett and several other members objected. The Chairman said he thought the question improper.

"I must be excused from answering that question and would like to have it stricken out," said the Admiral. Mr. Gray withdrew it.

Admiral Fletcher said that if the German regular building programme were carried out and the United States continued to build only two battleships a year, Germany would have more modern battleships than the United States in 1919.

"It would be difficult for us to have a building programme that would warrant us to hope to catch up with Germany," he added.

Admiral Fletcher declared that even if a foreign nation should have a gun with a range one-and-a-half miles greater than that of any American guns, New York City would be protected from bombardment by the forts outside of Sandy Hook.

Representative Roberts, as a diversion, suggested that a United States Senator, whom he did not name, had been quoted as saying that the American forces had received notice from the Carranza authorities that they would have twenty-four hours to get out of Vera Cruz. Admiral Fletcher said he knew nothing of any such incident.

Representative Roberts plied the witness with questions regarding the mobilization of the Atlantic fleet after withdrawal from Mexican waters. Admiral Fletcher said the largest number of battleships in Mexican waters at any time was eighteen, with six or seven cruisers.

"What was the military necessity of keeping all those there when the port was occupied by the American authorities and there was no Mexican fleet?" asked Mr. Roberts.

The Admiral said the United States had been behind the times in the development of air craft and submarine mines, though he would not say that as to submarines. He thought it would be wise to have a liberal appropriation this year for submarine mines, aerial craft, "and auxiliary weapons of that character."

Secretary Daniels will appear before the committee tomorrow. Commander Sterling, who, Admiral Fletcher said, was responsible for the care of all the submarines of the navy, has been asked to come from Boston Friday to testify regarding the condition of the submarines.

B. Altman & Co.

Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

Daily additions are now being made to the assortments of

Women's Gowns and Tailor-made Suits; Riding Habits and Sports Suits; Separate Skirts and Mourning Attire.

The latest style features are represented, combined with superior materials and workmanship.

Moderate Prices. Inspection is cordially invited. Courteous attention is assured.

Fifth Avenue Madison Avenue
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STERN BROTHERS
42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

desire to inform their patrons that for a limited period they will accept orders for

Tailor-made Suits,
Afternoon and Evening Gowns

At the following Exceptionally Low Prices:

Smart Tailor-made Suits, $57.50 upward
Gowns, Copies of Paris Models, 85.00 upward

This occasion presents a rare opportunity to secure authentic Copies of Imported Models, embodying materials and workmanship of the highest excellence, at decidedly moderate prices

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(Founded 1886)
Oriental Rugs for Holiday Gifts

¶ Besides being beautiful and useful, K-C Oriental Rugs are many times removed from the ordinary, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your gift will not be duplicated.

¶ Our collection was never more complete, never more diversified, and the price range is wide enough to meet all requirements.

$15 to $5000

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J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Place on Sale, Today,

75 Afternoon Dresses
Formerly $45 to $95—at $25

Of serge, taffeta, charmeuse and crepe-de-chine; or of silk combined with lace, net or chiffon.

35 Cloth & Silk Dresses
Formerly $35 to $65—at $15

Forty Dancing Dresses—formerly $50 to $75—at $28

One Hundred Tailored Suits
Formerly $75, $85, & $95—at $45

Late styles made from reserve stocks of fine materials, such as suede cloth, broadcloth, and plain or novelty velours de laine, trimmed with Skunk, Beaver, Seal, Raccoon and Krimmer.

$55 & $65 Suits are being closed out at $25

A special group of odd garments from many lines.

Clearance of Street Hats
Values to $30—at $7.50

Smart New Satin Hats in Corbeau blue, black and white—especially priced at $12

DEFENSE PROPOSAL REJECTED

Board of Trade Against Urging Additional Armament Upon Congress.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at its regularly monthly meeting yesterday at 203 Broadway, failed to adopt a resolution introduced by the Executive Committee calling upon Congress to provide adequately for the national defense. Charles F. MacLean said he had made a careful estimate of the property in this city liable to be destroyed by the bombardment of a hostile fleet and found that it reached $12,000,000,000.

James Talcott, Thomas F. Main, and William McCarroll spoke against the resolution. It was referred back to the Executive Committee.

WILL OPPOSE ARMAMENT.

Call Issued for Meeting to Form Anti-Militarist Society.

A call for a meeting to organize a national anti-armament association was issued yesterday to many business and professional men by a committee which included Bishop Greer, Hamilton Holt, Lillian D. Wald, Horace White, Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Alfred T. White, Clarence H. Kelsey, Carrie Chapman Catt, Oswald Garrison Villard, Adolph Lewisohn, Mornay Williams, Wilson M. Powell, Jr., Nicholas Murray Butler, Abraham Jacobi, Edward T. Devine, George A. Plimton, George Foster Peabody, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Paul J. Sachs, Nelson S. Spencer, Herbert S. Carpenter, William Payson Merrill, Charles E. Jefferson, Cyril H. Burdette, and Charles H. Burlingham. On Dec. 18 this committee will meet with other opponents of increasing military and naval expenditures at the Railroad Club, 30 Church Street, at 4:15 P. M.

TAKE UP NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Merchants' Association Will Hear Stimson, Wood and Mitchel.

The Members' Council of the Merchants' Association at a meeting next Tuesday will discuss problems of the national defense with reference to their influence upon peace and prosperity.

"The subject," said W. A. Marble, President of the association, last night, "is one in which the business men of this city have a vital interest. New York occupies an especially exposed position upon the seaboard.

"Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and Mayor Mitchel will discuss this question."

WITH PRIDE

you can present this beautiful opal humidor with 100 HERBERT TAREYTON CIGARETTES. $1.25.

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

"There's something about them you'll like."

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FOR CHRISTMAS

We have a choice stock of SELECT Cards and Booklets for the critical. From 5 cents up.

Subway to Astor Place
Church Literature Press
SELECTED BOOKS AND CARDS
TWO BIBLE HOUSE - NEW YORK

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7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN & CO.

Packed in boxes of twenty-five, make a desirable Holiday gift for a smoker. On sale by all first-class cigar and drug stores.

Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.
Factory, Manchester, N. H.

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

MAIN BUILDING

"Kingly" Trousers

The Biggest Sale of the Year For Men and Youths

Trousers Usually Priced to $5.00; Today, at . . . $2.50

Choice of 100 handsome patterns in STRIPED WORSTEDS AND CASSIMERES; also BLUE ALL-WOOL SERGES.
Every size from 29 to 58 waist measure.

Trousers Usually Priced to $6; Today, at . . . $3.50

It is simply out of the question to enumerate the range of materials and patterns at this price.
Finest "business" and "dress" grades included; cuff bottom trousers for young men.
Every style imaginable; all sizes.

Trousers Usually Priced to $9; Today, at . . . $4.50

The finest materials made in America. Highest priced STRIPED WORSTEDS in unlimited variety. BLUE ALL-WOOL SERGE, BLACK DIAGONALS and WORSTEDS.
No custom tailor can begin to submit to you the variety of materials.
All sizes.
THIS DISTRIBUTION IS OF A RECORD-BREAKING NATURE.
The values will undoubtedly bring a record-breaking attendance.
COME EARLY!

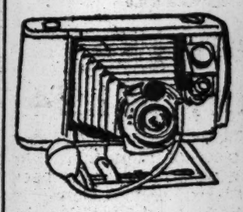
Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets

Special Today at $3.45 & $4.95

New York's biggest and most attractive assortments.
Garments usually priced to $6; at . . . $3.45
Garments usually priced to $10; at . . . $4.95
Two choice sample lines purchased under price are in this sale.

"Eastman" Cameras

In This Christmas Sale at a Saving of Nearly ½



We have taken from the Eastman Kodak Co. their entire stock of No. 3 Folding Hawk-Eye Cameras.
THESE WILL BE PLACED ON SALE TODAY.
Every camera fully guaranteed—and will take the ordinary Eastman film. These superb cameras are made of aluminum covered with seal leather; polished brass trimmings; nickel plated. Size of picture 3¼ x 4¼ inches; rack and pinion rising front; 2 tripod sockets and brilliant reversible finder. Weight 28 oz.

No. 3 Model 8—with Kodak ball-bearing shutter and R. R lens; originally sold at $16.20; today, at $9.75

No. 3, Model 8—with Kodak automatic shutter and R. R. lens; originally sold at $19.80; today, at . . . $11.75

Eastman's Brownie Cameras and Kodaks specially priced for Holiday selling.

Sale of 50c and 75c

Pocket Knives, Today, at 25c

What better or more acceptable gift for the boy than a good pocket knife?
Here you have a choice of

2 Blade Jackknives with Chains
2, 3, and 4-Blade Stag-Handled Knives
2 Blade Shell Handled Knives with Corkscrews
2 Blade Pearl Handled Knives large and small,
2 Blade White Handled Knives
2 Blade Nickel Knives opening with ring.

And a large number of Novelty Handled Knives.
The makes are of the best, including those manufactured by A. W. Wadsworth & Sons and others equally well known.

WE GIVE GREEN TRADING STAMPS

ARTILLERY AT NACO TO AWAIT ORDERS

No "Aggressive" Action Intended—Expect the Warning to be Enough.

MOVEMENT DELAYED A DAY

Villa Leader Is Urged by Agents to Attack Before Big Guns Arrive at Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The situation at Naco on the Arizona border has again become acute, and it is apparent that the Administration is taking the necessary precautions.

An official statement issued at the White House today explained that the United States contemplated no aggressive action on its part in connection with the orders issued last night for the dispatch of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and three batteries of artillery from El Paso to Naco on the Arizona border line.

It was learned tonight that the order sent last night to Gen. Bliss and to the artillery was to proceed at once to Naco, and on arrival there to await orders. It was stated tonight also that there had been no change in the policy of the United States with respect to the Mexican situation.

However, it is believed here that although the troops have not been sent to Naco for aggressive purposes, they have been sent there in the hope that their presence will have a sobering effect upon the factions fighting at Naco, and that the real idea of dispatching Gen. Bliss and the troops there is to have them ready for defensive work if necessary.

The White House statement issued by Secretary Tumulty after a conference with the President was as follows:

It has been thought wise to strengthen the forces at Naco because of the reckless carelessness of the contending factions there is failing to control the direction of their fire. Of course, no aggressive action is contemplated.

It was explained at the War Department that the range of the artillery ordered to Naco is from five to six miles. Shells could be sent over the Mexican line without injuring the residents into the lines of the Mexican faction which insisted on firing into American territory.

The general expectation, however, is that no such contingency will arise because the Mexican chiefs themselves recognize that foreign complications would be a serious domestic liability to which every faction was shown to be responsible for them.

The action of the Washington Government constitutes a precedent for the future, and was taken to mean that firing into American territory from any point along the border would be met by similar steps. Many telegrams had come from Gov. Hunt of Arizona and residents of Naco telling of the injuries and deaths resulting from stray bullets, and at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, where the telegrams were discussed, it was understood that the determination to put an end to such occurrences was emphatically expressed.

Rafael Zubaran Capmany, head of the Carranza agency in Washington, today received this message from Gen. Benjamin C. Hill, who is in command of the Carranza forces at Naco:

"I again call your attention to the convenience of energetically protesting to the American Government against the irritating discrimination of the military authorities at Naco, Ariz., whose good graces have been won by the Maytorenistas.

"Bullets from our enemy are constantly causing damage to the American town, but we are held responsible for it, due to the above-mentioned discrimination.

"The families of our chiefs and officers and many of our soldiers, under the shelter of the neutrality laws, are living in Naco, Ariz. Under these circumstances you can see how reasonable it is for us to avoid firing toward the United States."

Artillery Delayed a Day.

EL PASO, Dec. 9.—The three batteries of the sixth field artillery have been delayed twenty-four hours in leaving Fort Bliss, near here, for Naco, Ariz. Lack of railroad equipment is given as the reason.

In the meantime agents of the Villa-Maytorena faction, who have been here attempting to purchase ammunition in order to continue the attacks on the Mexican border town, have recommended to the Insurgent Sonora Governor that he attack Naco, Sonora, before the American artillery can arrive or an arms embargo be enforced.

The three special trains bearing the Sixth Artillery are expected to leave El Paso early tomorrow. They will convey the twelve cannon of the three batteries and large quantities of ammunition and equipment to establish a permanent Winter camp at Naco. Nearly 500 officers and men will go.

Gov. Maytorena is reported as short of rifle ammunition and almost out of artillery shells for his seven cannon. His agents here, however, expect that he will receive sufficient munitions to attack the town before the American cannon can be placed in position.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Southern Department, which has jurisdiction over the entire Mexican frontier, passed through here tonight on his way to Naco.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 9.—All foreigners working for the railway lines recently taken over will be discharged. A statement by Albert Panu, Chief of the Constitutionalist Railways, says: "It is impossible to use foreigners on account of the danger of their being killed in action, thus making the Government liable for possible reclamations." Mexicans will fill all positions.

Thomas Braniff, a wealthy land owner of Mexico, was arrested upon his arrival from Havana this morning.

AMNESTY FOR GEN. ASBERT.

Cuban Congress Passes Bill—Menocal Likely to Sign It.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—The Senate today voted amnesty for Gen. Ernesto Asbert. The bill was immediately taken to the House where it also was passed. It was then taken to President Menocal, who is expected to sign it tomorrow, inasmuch as the United States has assured him it has no objection.

Gen. Asbert, while Governor of Havana province was convicted with Congressman Arias of killing Gen. Armando Riva, Havana's Chief of Police. Arias, however, maintained that it was he who killed Riva. The amnesty bill was passed twice before but each time interference by the United States prevented its becoming a law. Recently, however, the United States took the stand that it did not object to amnesty for Asbert provided Arias was not included in it.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

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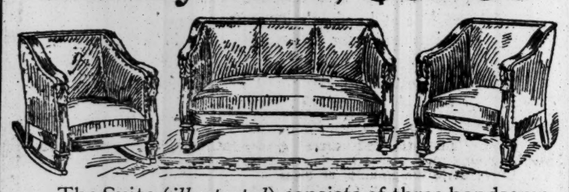
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

QUALITY FURNITURE

Holiday Gifts De Luxe

Furniture intended for Gifts will be delivered on any date desired—carefully and specially packed—and cards to accompany such gifts may be left with the salesman at the time purchase is made. We are giving especial attention in all departments of the store to gift purchases.

Library Suite, $69.50

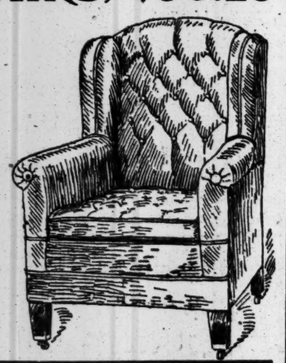


The Suite (*illustrated*) consists of three handsomely and durably made pieces. The frames are in fine mahogany finish, beautifully carved. The seats and backs are covered in brown Spanish leather, upholstered with the best grade of tempered steel springs. At the price quoted this is a very special holiday offer.

SIXTH FLOOR.

Leather CHAIRS, $30.25

The Leather Chair *illustrated* above has a wing back with wide arms. It is finely upholstered with the best grade of tempered steel springs, and covered in brown leather. Finely tufted back and loose tufted cushion. Mahogany finished legs.



Rocker to Match at the Same Price, $30.25.

SIXTH FLOOR.

Solid Mahogany Chair, $21.24

As the illustration shows, this is a handsome piece of Furniture. The Chair has a wing-shaped cane back and upholstered seat, covered in assorted coverings, beautifully designed and finely finished.

SIXTH FLOOR.

Tip Top Tables

The Table (*illustrated*) is in solid mahogany. It has a 24-inch top, is beautifully finished and strongly constructed.

$4.96

An Inlaid Table of similar design with 22-inch top, at $4.96.

Verified price elsewhere, $5.75

SIXTH FLOOR.

Children's FURNITURE

In Bentwood, Mahogany Finished, and Cane Seated

SIDE CHAIR, $1.98
ARM CHAIR, 2.29
ROCKER, $4.14

These pieces can be obtained in Oak at the same price. SIXTH FLOOR.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

$3.95 $7.50

The Christmas Sale of Young Girls' Lingerie Dresses

Prompted by the growing tendency to give fine dresses for gifts — and made possible by several exceptional purchases.

$5 to $7.50 Dresses at $3.95

$10 to $12 Dresses at $7.50 and $8.50

Sheer Batiste *Fine Nainsook*

Trimmed with dainty laces, embroideries—and some are hand-embroidered. Ribbon bows or sashes give the final touch of daintiness to nearly every one of them.

Gingham Dresses in the New Styles for Spring, $1.10, $1.25 to $2.50

Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Third Floor

What Christmas Gifts There Are Among These Fine Stocks

of Men's Furnishings from Jackman & Gewehr

Much of which was purchased specially for Jackman & Gewehr's holiday business. Hundreds of women were in the crowd of shoppers on Monday, busy choosing practical gifts.

$12.50 and $15 Angora Sweaters, $8.50

The genuine imported Austrian qualities in plain colors and fancy.

Men's $2 to $9 Pajamas, $1.15 to $5 Suit

Great Varieties in Shirts

At 70c, 85c, $1.25 and $1.65

Jackman & Gewehr Prices Were $1.25 to $3.50

Two Splendid Lots of Scarfs

At 35c and $1.10

Jackman & Gewehr Prices Were 65c and $2 to $3

Socks in Every Good Quality

At 18c, 25c, 35c, 65c and $1 Pair

Silk, silk lisle, artificial silk and cotton are among them in black and colors.

Men's Warm Knit Underwear

At 35c, 70c, $1.10, $1.35 and $1.95

Many famous makes are included at savings of 40%.

Main Floor

Christmas Engraving and Stationery

Every imaginable holiday novelty is here, from a small tag to a beautiful calendar, besides the staple boxed writing paper.

$6 Engraved Stationery, $4

We will cut any of the monogram dies, as illustrated, of two or three letters, and stamp one quire box of writing paper or correspondence cards.

Christmas Cabinets, 50c

Contain 2 quires of paper and envelopes in two sizes; handsome floral designs. Other Cabinets, 25c to $6.

Greeting Cards, 3c to $1 Each

Complete assortment; also booklets and art calendars.

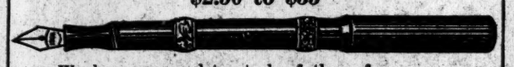
Christmas Post Cards, 10c doz.

1915 Calendars, 10c to $6 each

Dennison's Crepe Paper Novelties Christmas Designs

Crepe Paper, 15c fold. | Garlands and Festoons, 10c and 25c.
Lunch Sets, 25c and 50c. | Napkins, 10c dozen.
Favors, 5c and 10c.
1915 Cloth Covered Diaries, 10c to 75c.
Large assortment, leather covered, at 50c to $5.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, $2.50 to $35



We have a complete stock of these famous pens.

Main Floor, Rear.

Clearance Sale Goods Will Not Be Sent C. O. D. or on Approval. Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Today and During the Week a Great

REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

10,000 Yards

Finest Imported Dress Silks

Made Especially for Us in Lyons, France, by World-Famed Manufacturers, and Offered to Close

At ½ Price or Less

For Day and Evening Wear	Formerly per yard	NOW yard	½ piece per yard	1 piece per yard
STRIPE CHIFFON CLOTH—44-inch; evening shades	$2.50	$1.25	$1.13	$1.05
STRIPE PONGEE—32-inch narrow black stripes on natural Lavender and Rouge grounds	3.50	1.25	1.13	1.05
PRINTED SATIN FOULARD and Printed Fleur de Soie—40 to 42 inch	2.50	1.25	1.13	1.05
PRINTED SATIN VOILE METEORE—42-inch; changeable polka dots on black grounds	4.00	1.50	1.35	1.25
PRINTED SATIN FOULARD—42-inch; variety colors and designs	4.00	1.85	1.67	1.57
PRINTED CHIFFON CLOTH—43-inch; street nad evening shades, printed in floral effects	4.50	2.00	1.75	1.65
PRINTED CREPE GEORGETTE—42-inch; evening shades	4.50	2.00	1.75	1.65
CANTON CREPE—42-inch; white grounds, printed floral designs, in gray, green, brown and blue	4.50	2.00	1.75	1.65
PRINTED FLEUR DE SOIE—42-inch; in pin stripes; printed in floral effects	5.00	2.00	1.75	1.65
TAFFETA FACONNE—32-inch; changeable grounds, street shades	3.00	2.00	1.75	1.65
CREPE FACONNE—44-inch; street and evening shades	4.00	2.75	2.50	2.40
COLORED CREPE FACONNE—42-inch; fashionable colors	5.00	3.00	2.65	2.50
CREPE MATELASSE—40-inch; satin face, small Matelasse designs in street shades	5.00	3.50	3.00	2.85
BROCHE CREPON—42-inch; street shades; also Ivory and black	6.00	3.50	3.00	2.85
BROCADED CREPE—43-inch; black or white	8.00	3.50	3.00	2.85
CREPE MATELASSE—45-inch; in two-tone designs	9.00	4.50	4.00	3.75
BROCADED CREPE—43-inch; black or white; very rich effects	10.00	5.00	4.50	4.25
BROCADED CREPE ARMURE—44-inch; Armure grounds of Taupe, Navy, Old Rose, Plum and black, with self color rich satin brocades	10.00	5.00	4.50	4.25
PRINT WARP TAFFETA—43-inch; changeable and plain grounds; street and evening shades	7.50	5.00	4.50	4.25
CHIFFON CLOTH—Metal Broche; 43-inch; handsome steel embroidered designs	12.00	8.00	7.00	6.75
CHIFFON CLOTH—Metal Broche; 43-inch; beautiful silver brocades; evening shades	15.00	10.00	9.00	8.75

Men's Winter Hosiery and Underwear

Reductions About One-third.

SPECIAL RIBBED SILK HALF HOSE—Superior quality; fully reinforced soles and spliced heels and toes; two tone effects in black and white; black and blue, purple or green; blue and white. *Regularly 50c a pair.* (3 pairs, 1.00; 6 pairs, 1.90) Pair 35c

FINE MERINO UNDERWEAR—Natural color; fine soft finish; medium winter weight. *Regularly $2.00 per garment* 1.50

Men's Fine Handkerchiefs

A Special Selection Suitable for Gifts.

PURE LINEN—Cord edge, in various size cords. *Each* 50c, 75c, 1.00

COLORED BORDER, Irish linen, fine quality; various attractive styles in colored borders. *Each* 50c, 75c

INITIAL LINEN in a variety of designs. Box of six, 1.50, 2.25, 3.00

Men's and Women's Pure Silk Umbrellas

In the Most Desirable Styles for Christmas Gifts.

PURE TWILL SILK in a large variety of plain smart polished wood handles, with gold or sterling caps and trimming; also a choice collection of novelty handles in many unique effects. 2.95 *Regularly $4.00 & $4.50*

Three Groups of Smart Blouses

Specializing in the styles suitable for dressy occasions and featuring the very latest colorings and combinations.

Prices Are Considerably Less Than Actual Value.

5.50 *Regularly $7.50*

CREPE DE CHINE—In gold and sand colors.

CREPE CHIFFON—With lace, in gold and black combination.

SILK AND CHIFFON—Over lace; high grade.

8.50 *Regularly $10.00*

GEORGETTE CREPE—Hemstitched and lace trimmed models.

CHIFFON—Combined with Net and Laces.

12.00 *Regularly $16.50*

SATIN—With fancy vestee of contrasting crepe chiffon, detachable girdle.

CREPE CHIFFON—With Moire silk combination, lace trimmed.

GEORGETTE CREPE—Embroidered collar and cuffs.

5,000 Yards of Lingerie Fabrics

Also suitable for children's dresses.

At Prices to Close.

JAPANESE NAINSOOK—40 inch; beautiful sheer fabric; light weight and soft finish; used extensively in the finest lingerie. 2.15 *Formerly $2.50 piece of 10 yards.*

NAINSOOK—36 inch; soft finish, excellent wearing quality. 1.55 *Formerly $2.25 piece of 12 yards.*

Continuance of the Great Clearance Sale of

Fine Wool Blankets

Just 2,007 pairs left to be sold at these decisive reductions in price

		Value Pair	Sale Price: Per Single Pair	Per Pr. in 10 Pr. Lots	Per Pr. in 20 Pr. Lots
Group No. 1	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—60 x 80 inch.	$6.25	$4.75	$4.50	$4.25
Group No. 2	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—60 x 80 inch.	9.00	7.25	7.00	6.75
Group No. 3	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—61 x 80 inch.	10.50	8.50	8.25	8.00
Group No. 4	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—70 x 82 inch.	6.25	4.75	4.50	4.25
Group No. 5	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—70 x 82 inch.	7.50	6.00	5.75	5.50
Group No. 6	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—72 x 84 inch.	9.50	7.25	7.00	6.75
Group No. 7	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—72 x 84 inch.	9.25	7.25	7.00	6.75
Group No. 8	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—72 x 84 inch.	11.00	8.25	8.00	7.75
Group No. 9	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—72 x 84 inch.	11.75	9.25	8.75	8.50
Group No. 10	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—72 x 84 inch.	12.00	9.50	9.25	9.00
Group No. 11	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—78 x 86 inch.	12.00	9.25	9.00	8.75
Group No. 12	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—78 x 86 inch.	13.50	11.00	10.50	10.25
Group No. 13	FINE WOOL BLANKETS—78 x 86 inch.	12.75	10.25	9.85	9.50
Group No. 14	STRICTLY ALL WOOL—72 x 84 inch.	15.50	12.50	12.25	12.00

Infants' and Children's Apparel

Suggestions for Welcome Gifts.

INFANTS' CASHMERE SACQUES, including silk lined models, beautifully embroidered. *Regularly $1.75 to $3.25.* 1.50 to 2.75

INFANTS' CASHMERE WRAPPERS—Several choice styles, hand made and embroidered. *Regularly $3.25 to $17.50.* 2.75 to 15.00

CHILDREN'S ANGORA SETS—In white and colors, consisting of sweater, leggings, cap and mittens. Sizes 2 to 4 years. *Regularly $5.00 to $7.00.* 4.50 to 6.50

FINE WOOL SWEATERS—Sizes 2 to 10 years; white and colors. *Regularly $3.25 and $4.25.* 2.75 and 2.95

Women's Warm Bath & House Robes

Comprising the styles most acceptable for useful and dainty Xmas gifts.

Marked Decidedly Below Regular Price.

BEACON BLANKET ROBES—Three models in gay colorings or subdued effects; satin trimming or fancy cord edge. *Regularly $3.25.* 2.25

EIDERDOWN ROBES—Superior quality in a large assortment of attractive colors; satin ribbon trimming and silk girdle. *Regularly $6.50* 5.75

ZENANA SILK ROBES—A recent shipment of new models, including the *Militaire*, beautifully hand embroidered and silk lined. Black and pastel shades. *Regularly $60.00.* 45.00

Desirable Styles in Women's Winter Hosiery

At Appealing Reductions.

PURE THREAD BLACK SILK—Medium weight; clocked in black, white, red, green or gold. *Formerly $1.50 pair.* (3 prs. for 2.75; 6 prs. for 5.40) Pair 95c

ARTIFICIAL SILK PLAITED—Finest quality; black, white or tan. *Formerly 50c pair.* (3 prs. for 1.10; 6 prs. for 2.10) Pair 39c

IMPORTED COTTON—Black; winter weight; extra fine Maco yarn; ribbed tops; very elastic. *Formerly 50c pair.* (3 prs. for 1.10; 6 prs. for 2.10) Pair 39c

IMPORTED LISLE THREAD—Medium weight; black. *Formerly 50c pair.* (3 prs. for 1.10; 6 prs. for 2.10) Pair 39c

Women's Silk Petticoats

In the new widths and styles for day or evening wear.

Offered at Extremely Low Prices.

PURE SILK JERSEY in black or colors, with self or messaline foot trimming. *Regularly $5.00* 3.95

DANSE PETTICOATS—White crepe de chine; three dainty models with novelty foot trimming, in crepe de chine. *Regularly $7.50 to $10.00* 4.95 to 6.75

Broadway & 19th Street

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting

5%

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital & Surplus $8,750,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
384 Montague Street, Brooklyn

"SCIENTIST" ASKS $25,000.

Mrs. Leonard Testifies in Suit Against Interborough.

Supreme Court Justice Purcell of Jefferson County, who was assigned to sit here to fill a vacancy, heard Mrs. Edythe C. Leonard, a Christian Scientist, testify yesterday in her suit against the Interborough Company for $25,000. Mrs. Leonard's husband, Charles P. Leonard, an insurance adjuster, is also suing the company for $5,000 for the loss of his wife's services.

Mrs. Leonard testified that as she was on her way to the Christian Science Church at Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West on June 8 last she tripped on a stick of wood on the stairway of the Subway station at 137th Street.

Miss Margaret Leonard, the sister-in-law of the witness, was with her at the time of the accident, and after a talk it was decided to continue on their way to church.

"I insisted upon being treated in Science," said Mrs. Leonard, "and Miss Leonard treated me and we went on our way. We thought that would prove a practical application of the Science."

Asked what occurred after she got to church Mrs. Leonard said:

"While the services were going on I suffered and went home. My husband called in Dr. Robert L. Reid to attend upon me."

The case will be continued.

ART SALE
in aid of funds raised
by
COMMITTEE OF MERCY
To Help Women and Children in New York
Rendered Destitute by the War
Today, Thursday, Dec. 10,
at the Studio of
MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY,
8 West 8th Street,
from 2 to 6 P. M.,
The following works of art will be Sold at Auction by
Charles Dana Gibson and
Frank Crowinshield:

"Head of Spanish Peasant," bronze; Mrs. H. P. Whitney.
"Little Lady of the Sea," bronze; Miss Janet Scudder.
"The Shawl Costume," painting; Miss Celia Beaux.
"Dancing Girl," bronze; Miss Malvina Hoffman.
Painting of flowers; Howard Cushing.
Painting of cockatoo; Robert Chanler.
"Alice," painting; John Alexander.
Bronze Statuette of Ruskin; Original in Metropolitan Museum; Gutzon Borglum.
"Lady Constance, Dancing," bronze; Prince Paul Troubetskoy.
"Country Church," painting; J. Alden Weir.
Landscape painting; Ernest Lawson.
"Awakening," bronze; J. E. Fraser.
"La Montera"; Robert Henri.
Small painting by Sorolla, donated by a Lady.
"Abraham Lincoln," bronze; Daniel Chester French.

FRANK RESENTENCED ASSERTS INNOCENCE

Verdict of Jury Did Not Speak Truth, as Evidence Was False, He Says.

DOES NOT FEAR DEATH

Says State Will Some Day Realize Mistake in His Execution — Must Die Jan. 22.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—Dramatically declaring his innocence and asserting that he is a victim of the mob spirit, Leo M. Frank, was today sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Jan. 22, 1915, for the murder of Mary Phagan. As Judge Ben H. Hill finished pronouncing sentence, the big clock in the Courthouse tower concluded the final stroke of twelve.

The courtroom was crowded when the clerk called for Frank to come before the bar. When asked the usual query by the court, if he had any reason to give why sentence should not be passed on him, Frank made the following statement:

"May it please your Honor, this is a momentous day—a day of far greater importance to the State of Georgia and to the majesty of the law even than to myself, for under the guise of the law, your Honor is about to pronounce words that will condemn to death an innocent man. Transcending in importance the loss of my own life is the indelible stain and dishonor resting upon the name of this State by reason of its judicially murdering an innocent man. The jury's verdict of Aug. 25, 1913, finding me guilty of the death of Mary Phagan, did not then and does not now speak the truth. I declare to your Honor and to the world that that verdict was made in an atmosphere seething with mob violence and clamor for my life—a verdict based on evidence absolutely false, which, under other circumstances, would not have been given a moment's credence.

"Your Honor, I deeply sympathize with the parents of Mary Phagan. The brute that brought so much grief upon them has plunged me into sorrow and misery unspeakable, and is about to accomplish my undoing.

"But this I know, my execution will mark the advent of a new era in Georgia, where a good name and stainless honor count for naught against the word of a vile criminal; where the testimony of Southern white women of unimpeachable character is branded as false by the prosecution, disregarded by the jury, and the perjured vaporings of a black brute alone accepted as the whole truth; where a mob crying for blood invaded the courtroom and became the dominant factor in what should have been a solemn judicial trial. Oh! shame—that these things be true.

"Life is very sweet to me. It is not an easy thing to give up the love of dear ones, of wife and parents, of ever loyal friends. Though this be true, death has no terrors for me. I go to my end in the full consciousness of innocence and in the firm conviction that, as there is a God in heaven, my full vindication must come some day. With the dawn of that day there will come to the people of Georgia a full realization of this horrible mistake, a mistake irretrievable—the execution of an innocent man, a victim of perjury, prejudice, and passion."

Frank entered the court room at 11 o'clock, having been brought quietly through a rear entrance of the court house, and brought up to the second floor on the prisoners' elevator. He was escorted into the court room through the prisoners' corridor, leading to a door which flanks the Judges' stand. Sheriff Mangum placed Frank at a table at which were seated his lawyers, all of whom shook hands with him.

As Frank entered, the crowd craned their necks to see him and while they were staring Judge Hill entered. Officers were stationed at the doors and all through the crowd. Judge Hill instructed them to arrest any person who manifested the slightest evidence of approval or disapproval.

"Is Leo M. Frank in court?" asked the Judge.

Frank acknowledged his presence by rising.

"Have you or your attorneys anything to say before sentence of death is passed upon you?" asked the Judge.

Attorney Herbert Haas rose.

"Mr. Frank has a statement to make, Your Honor," he said.

Frank, standing by his place at the table, faced the Court. His face was drawn and pallid, but his manner was calm and his voice firm, being heard in every part of the court room. Once he clenched his hands and raised them above his head. Two or three times he took his eyes away from the Judge and turned them on the crowd.

After finishing Frank hung his head and looked as if he had an impulse to say something more. The impulse changed to one last appealing look into the eyes of the Judge, and then he sat down. Judge Hill then passed the death sentence.

The Sheriff rose with a gesture to Frank, who followed. Several other deputies fell in behind and they walked out through the door by which they entered.

The sentencing of Frank makes the third time he has been condemned to die, sentence being pronounced on each occasion in a different court room.

It became known today, following the resentencing of Frank, that his counsel have planned still another move to get his case once more before the courts.

Lawyers who have followed the case and who know the steps which can be taken under the circumstances say they expect the move will be an effort to get the case before the United States Supreme Court on the ground that a spirit of mob violence prevailed at the trial, thereby depriving Frank of due process of law.

Frank did not know that he was to be sentenced today until he was told by a reporter. When the newspaper man entered his cell the condemned man was bending over his table, his head in his hands, reading a story by Arthur Train. He was surprised when told that he was to be sentenced within an hour.

"I did not know that," he said. "I had supposed that I would be informed in advance, or at least that my lawyers would have been notified, so they might in turn tell me."

The coming ordeal, however, did not take anything from the prisoner's accustomed cheerfulness.

"I am prepared to meet any end that the State may decree," he said. "From the manner in which events are moving along it would appear that the courts and the people are determined that I shall hang for a crime, which I declare before God I did not commit. But it would make it no easier for me to lose myself in despondency and despair.

"If that must be the tragic finish, I hope and expect it will find me no less courageous and no less a man than I am today. I never have given up hope, however, and never will give up hope, until I stand on the gallows, that the courts will come to a realization of the terrible mistake that is being made."

Half a score of relatives and personal friends visited Frank during the morning. His father came about 10:30 o'clock, and remained in the cell until the deputy sheriffs came to take Frank to the courthouse.

THINKS FRANK GUILTY, BUT—

Editor of The Augusta Chronicle Admits He Has a Shadow of Doubt.

In reproducing "at the request of a good friend and subscriber who lives in Maryland" an editorial on the Frank case from The Baltimore Sun, The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle said editorially in a recent issue; "The Sun seems to be sincerely convinced of Frank's innocence—a view in all frankness which The Chronicle does not share." THE NEW YORK TIMES telegraphed yesterday to the editor of The Augusta Chronicle as follows:

Editor Augusta Chronicle:

Will you prepare for us a statement explaining in detail why you believe Leo Frank guilty? We shall be glad to get it by telegraph. NEW YORK TIMES.

In reply last night the editor of The Chronicle sent the following:

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—In reply to your telegram, I do not care to enter into any discussion of the Frank case other than through the editorial columns of my own paper, and even there reluctantly, but I feel impelled to assert, now that you have invited it, that you slander the people of Georgia when you undertake to make it appear that Frank's race or religion had anything whatsoever to do with his conviction. Your publisher once lived in the South, and he knows quite well that the people of Atlanta are not different from the people of Chattanooga, where his family waxed fat and prosperous.

If it were in my power I would give Frank a new trial, not because I believe him innocent, but solely because the inflamed state of the local public mind made it impossible for his former one to be such a dispassionate and orderly trial as the law contemplates; but it was far from being trial by a mob, as you have pictured it. Briefly, I think all the attendant circumstances went to bear out the theory of Frank's guilt, and but for these he could not have been convicted on the testimony of his negro accomplice alone. He was found guilty by a jury of more than average intelligence and character in spite of the color and despicable record of the State's chief witness, and this fact in itself speaks volumes and just the opposite of what you would make appear.

And now, will you answer a question? Why have THE TIMES, Puck, and other publications, so owned and controlled, attempted to make so much out of this Frank case, when hundreds of other men, white and black and of all creeds, have gone to the gallows in the South for crimes far less revolting than this and whose guilt was no better established? I insist upon a perfectly candid answer and I shall not blame you for the admission, for I am utterly without prejudice on the question of race or religion.

Certainly I am far from seeking the blood of any man, be he ever so guilty, and I'd far rather now see Frank's sentence commuted than to see him put to death with even a shadow of a doubt as to his guilt. In my own mind there is this possible shadow, but no more.

THOMAS W. LOYLESS,
Editor, Augusta Chronicle.

ERASMUS ANNEX TO STAND.

Fire Commissioner Modifies Order to Close Old School.

An order issued by Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday condemning as a firetrap the historic frame building known as Erasmus Hall and now used as an annex of the Erasmus Hall High School in Flatbush Avenue, near Church Avenue, Brooklyn, kept the telephone wires busy for some time in an exchange of conversations between school and city officials of both boroughs to determine whether 1,200 pupils had to vacate the building within twenty-four hours, as the order was originally understood by Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Principal of the high school, and Borough President Lewis H. Pounds.

Dr. Gunnison was informed by Superintendent of Schools Maxwell that a peremptory order from the Fire Commissioner required the closing of the wooden annex within twenty-four hours. Dr. Gunnison found it impossible to obey this order, as there was no place to put the 1,200 pupils in the buildings. He telephoned Borough President Pounds, explaining the confusion that would follow if such an order was complied with.

As a result of the Borough President's conversation with the Fire Commissioner and his opposition to an immediate transfer of the pupils of the wooden annex to the high school, the order was modified. Representatives of the Fire Prevention Bureau and the Building Department in Brooklyn met at the school late yesterday and agreed on a plan to withdraw gradually the pupils from the building. Mr. Pounds said last night that the use of the condemned building would be continued until June, when it would pass out of existence.

Old Erasmus Hall was built 119 years ago. It was the start of the present modern and handsome high school building that bears its name. It stands in a quadrangle, surrounded by the new high school building.

There are now about 4,000 pupils in Erasmus Hall High School, and with the addition of 800 more students expected from the grammar grade schools in February accommodations for all of the students will be a problem, and one that the school officials will be unable to meet if the wooden annex is abolished before June.

WIMBORNE IRISH VICEROY?

Dublin Paper Says He Will Probably Succeed Aberdeen Early In Year

DUBLIN, Dec. 9.—The Freeman's Journal reports that Lord Wimborne will probably succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland early in the new year.

The office will then be raised to the rank of a Viceroyalty.

TWO DIE IN FIRE IN ELEVATED WRECK

Continued from Page 1.

in getting toward the door, began to smash windows with umbrellas and packages.

Flames Seen for Blocks.

More than a score had reached the platform, by way of the windows, when Policemen Roscoe Jenkins and John J. O'Brien of the West 123d Street Station, who had seen the bright electric flashes which illuminated the neighborhood for many blocks, ran up to the platform and began to open the gates.

In a few minutes the congestion was relieved on the express train, especially in the last car, where the woodwork was burning. But the condition became worse on the local.

The express train spanned the whole length of the platform, and a person getting off any door of the local had to step on a wooden pathway, two feet wide, ordinarily used only by trackmen. On this narrow avenue of safety the passengers could not go forward to the platform at 116th Street, because they were cut off by the blazing cars.

The footpath soon was crowded with all it could hold. Some of the passengers who escaped from the rear cars of the local started forward trying to reach the platform at 116th Street. As the footing was wide enough for only one, the file which stood on the two feet of boards was packed so tightly that every one had to cling to the iron rail that ran along beside it.

As the passengers were being rescued from the one car where the danger was greatest, between 300 and 400 passengers of the local were climbing painfully down from its steps to the wet and slippery wood path and making their way by the light of the burning cars slowly toward the 110th Street station.

This was a dizzy experience, for at 110th Street the track was 75 feet above the street. This altitude gradually increased on the way to 110th Street until it was 105 feet at that station, the highest point on the elevated systems.

Some heroic work was done on the narrow pathway between the 116th and 110th Street stations. Those who reached safety by this hazardous route included at fewest 150 women and a score of children, many of them moving along supported on each side by a man.

Ten of those taken from the first car of the local were injured so seriously that they could not move unassisted. These were partly dragged, partly carried, by policemen, guards and others, very slowly and carefully to the 110th Street station.

Patrick Winn of 77 West 102d Street, an elevated switchman, whose tower was at the 116th Street station, opposite the two interlocked cars, after helping passengers from the doors, climbed in through a window and lifted out two unconscious persons whom the flames were rapidly approaching.

Winn tried to reach the upended platform, where, through the blaze, he thought he could see the figure of a man held by the crumpled iron rails and smashed wood of the front of the car, but he was forced back by the flames.

Meantime lines of hose which had been carried up the stairs of the elevated and up to the house tops, were deluging the blazing cars, under the direction of Deputy Fire Chief William Clark. The blaze did not reach any of the other cars or any part of the elevated structure, but the two cars burned stubbornly. It was two hours before the streams, attenuated by the height to which the hose had been carried had subdued the flames so that firemen could search among the ruins.

Recovery of Bodies.

Their first discovery was what remained of a body on the front platform of the local. Two firemen with dripping uniforms and helmets carried the body without any covering down the staircase of many angles at the 116th Street Station in the sight of a crowd numbering thousands. At the West 132d Street Police Station an examination of the fragments of clothes left on the body showed that the man had worn a uniform of the Interborough. He was identified as Joseph Collins, a guard, who had been on the rear platform of the last car of the express. He had either jumped or been thrown over the rail when the collision occurred.

The identification was made by Collins's sons, William and Joseph. The only means of identification was a tie clasp which one of the sons had made for him. Collins had been in the employ of the Interborough Company for twenty-three years.

In the burned wreckage on the local car another body, crushed by the collision as well as burned, was found. It was identified as that of Gottlieb Minnich. Minnich's bride of six months went to the West 123d Street Police Station and asked to see his body. The police tried to prevent her from viewing it, but she was insistent.

An hour and a half after the collision, trains on the lines were running as far as the 104th Street station, switching there and turning back, but traffic above that point was completely stopped until nearly 11 o'clock, when the track finally was cleared.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough, took charge of clearing away the wreckage after the fire was out.

"It is the worst accident in the history of the Interborough," he said. "I can't say anything as to the cause until we have made a fuller investigation."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Orduna and Rochambeau.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of the passengers were.

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. R. Bartlett, James Bohan, W. Brewstar, Mr. and Mrs. D. Buchanan, F. Challoner, Gervase Elwes, J. P. T. Evans, Count R. R. Reyntiens de Enazu, J. A. Hale, F. Hewett, Mrs. M. Hoy, Miss E. Hoy, Miss Mary Lawton, Rev. Laurence Martin, A. S. Miller, R. Morrice, J. B. Parnall, C. T. Poet, J. B. Rowland, Mrs. G. Stanley, J. G. Thorburn, Mrs. L. Wallace, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Workman, Major A. A. Duff, and Lieut. E. A. Stanton.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Havre.)—Albert Angel, Mrs. H. K. Browne, R. M. H. Brown, B. F. Barry, Miss C. Drexel, Dr. E. Powell Frazer, Mrs. F. Flaiddn, Mrs. J. L. Gans, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gardon, Myron T. Herrick, ex-U. S. Ambassador to France, Mrs. Herrick, C. R. King, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Moore, Robert Martin, J. W. Morrice, L. H. Norton, Mrs. James C. Parrish, Mrs. E. H. Root, Mrs. H. B. Spring, and Charles Wilson.

Quincy Alumnae at Annual Lunch.

Twenty alumnae of the Quincy Mansion School of Quincy, Mass., held their annual luncheon at the Martinique yesterday. Those present included Mrs. William Samson, Lowell, Mass., President; Mrs. Paul Whitcomb, Mrs. J. Ernest Stern, Miss Phoebe Frost, Miss Isabel Danforth, Mrs. Joseph A. Cummings, Miss Sada Cowan, Mrs. Harry C. Saunders, all of New York; Miss Amy Adams, Melrose, Mass.; Miss Marion C. Lyon, Caldwell, N. J., and Miss Ethel Kennedy, Pittsfield, Mass.

FARM COLONY FOR WOMEN.

Commissioner Davis Says Island Prisoners Are Knitting Now.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, advocated the founding of a farm colony, in which woman delinquents could be placed at work while they served indeterminate sentences, in a talk yesterday at the annual meeting of the New York Probation and Protective Association in the Charities Building. The present method of sending women over and over again for terms of three days to the workhouse, she said was futile. There were about seventy women between 60 and 100 years old who lived alternately in and out of the workhouse. One woman, she said, had been in the workhouse seventy-two times.

"They think they own the place," said the Commissioner. "They ought to be sent to the almshouse."

When Police Commissioner Woods came to the meeting Dr. Davis, who was speaking of the value of a policy in preventing crime, turned and asked him if he did not think that they should both be working to abolish their own jobs by ending the conditions they were created to deal with. Mr. Woods assented.

"The women prisoners in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island have taken up knitting for the war sufferers in Europe.

"And they're perfectly crazy about it," said Dr. Davis. "The yarn is being supplied by a committee of New York women and the 600 prisoners are all hard at work. They use $25 worth of yarn a day."

Miss Maude E. Miner, Secretary of the association, told of the work at Waverley House and Justice Alfred R. Page, who presided, read the annual report. This showed that 1,664 girls had been cared for, of whom 244 were involved in court cases. The protective department of the association aided 387 girls reported in moral danger.

Wild's Orientals

The *useful* thing, this Christmas, is the ideal gift.

A Wild's Oriental Rug is an investment valued more the longer it is owned—not a foolish purchase that loses its character with the passing of the New Year.

War has not increased the prices.

Beautiful rugs, at retail, for $18, $25 and upward.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

FOR OUT-OF-TOWN ARRIVALS.

Everything new in the way of manufacture of fabrics, movements in every business of New York, noted on the Business Page of The New York Times. Let buyers know what you are doing.—Advt.

A Young Man in a Hurry

EVERY now and then a young man comes into our store very hurriedly feeling as though he would like to leave at once.

That young man wants to make a mighty important purchase.

Yes, it's *the* ring.

Now, 'way down inside he almost always feels flustered, ready to jump and run at the slightest excuse and he hurries his choice, unless someone who really knows, someone who has a very broad vein of sympathy, talks to him.

We at Lambert's know how to make things easy for the young man in a hurry.

Most of us know just how he feels and can sympathize with him.

No need for embarrassment here—no need for hurry.

For we have rings and rings and rings—the diamonds we choose ourselves from the best the great Dutch markets offer, and we mount them right here in our own building.

We like to talk over rings and other things with young men in a hurry.

And to tell them why at Lambert's they can get a pure, select gem at a more reasonable price than at most stores.

Open Daily Until 6.
Saturday Nights Until 10.

Lambert Bros.,
Third Ave., Cor. 58th St.

A Magnificent Collection, Purchased from the Leading Importers in America.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Are Assured by the Importers That Prices Represent Only About the Actual Cost to Land.

An Important Purchase of
Superb Persian Kirmanshah Rugs

The items described here are only a few of the many on sale.

Rugs of rare beauty and lustre, in the most typical of the refined Kirmanshah patterns:

"Imperial" allover effects, very intricate designs and floriated medallion, panel and corner patterns, all strikingly effective.

Seldom are Oriental Rugs of Equal Quality Offered at Such Attractive Prices

Rugs of fine firm texture, woven of the silky wool of Persian sheep. In exquisitely blended tones:

Dull blues and rose are the predominating colors; the borders and medallions in ivory, with hundreds of harmonious tints and shades.

AT THE VERY SPECIAL PRICE PER SQUARE FOOT
$1.50
Usually $2.25 Per Square Foot

Sizes.	Special.	Sizes.	Special.
9 ft. 11 in. x 7 ft. 7 in.	$112.00	13 ft. 5 in. x 9 ft. 9 in.	$196.00
11 ft. 11 in. x 9 ft. 1 in.	$162.00	13 ft. 5 in. x 10 ft.	$201.00
12 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft. 9 in.	$167.00	13 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft. 7 in.	$216.00
12 ft. 4 in. x 9 ft. 10 in.	$181.00	13 ft. 10 in. x 10 ft. 8 in.	$221.00
12 ft. 8 in. x 9 ft. 10 in.	$186.00	14 ft. 11 in. x 9 ft. 11 in.	$222.00
13 ft. 11 in. x 9 ft. 3 in.	$193.00	14 ft. 5 in. x 10 ft. 7 in.	$228.00

All are made by hand, each stitch tied in separately. Contain about 120 knots to each square inch.

Better Quality Kirmanshah Rugs

AT THE VERY SPECIAL PRICE PER SQUARE FOOT
$2.00
RUGS OF THIS QUALITY ARE RARELY SOLD FOR LESS THAN $3.00 per Sq. Ft.

Sizes.	Special.	Sizes.	Special.
11 ft. 2 in. x 8 ft. 11 in.	$199.00	12 ft. 11 in. x 9 ft. 4 in.	$246.00
12 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 11 in.	$199.00	13 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft. 6 in.	$252.00
11 ft. 7 in. x 8 ft. 9 in.	$203.00	13 ft. 10 in. x 9 ft. 7 in.	$264.00
14 ft. 7 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$207.00	13 ft. 7 in. x 9 ft. 10 in.	$267.00
10 ft. 7 in. x 10 ft. 1 in.	$213.00	14 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 4 in.	$305.00
11 ft. 11 in. x 9 ft. 5 in.	$224.00	17 ft. 1 in. x 12 ft. 5 in.	$414.00
12 ft. 2 in. x 9 ft. 3 in.	$224.00	22 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 8 in.	$608.00

Contain about 180 knots to every square inch, making the detail in these Rugs a little more intricate.

FOURTH FLOOR.

R. H. Macy & Co.

CAMMEYER SHOES
Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit
6th Avenue at 20th Street
SALE OF HOSIERY
1/2 Price & Less For Women
Still In Progress

This Sale's Guarantee

No seconds; no damaged hosiery. EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED PERFECT, comprising pure thread silk and silk lisle hosiery and plain cottons. All popular colors, including black and white.

Women's $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 Hosiery PURE SILK
84¢ 3 PAIRS $2.45

Women's $1.00 Imported Silk Lisle Novelty Hosiery
59¢ 3 PAIRS $1.65

37c	Women's 60c and 85c Boot Silk Hosiery	3 Pairs $1.00
29c	Women's 50c and 75c Lisle and Cotton Hosiery	6 Pairs $1.65
19c	Women's 25c and 35c Lisle Hosiery	6 Pairs $1.04
49c	Growing Girls' 75c and $1.00 Silk Hosiery	3 Pairs $1.35

Children's Hosiery Reduced To ½ and Less Than Original Prices

STORE OF A THOUSAND STYLES

Who Wouldn't Be Glad to Get A Victrola for Christmas!

We have all styles of Victors and Victrolas $10 to $200
Very Liberal Terms

Victrola XVI, $200 Mahogany or Oak

Call or Write for Victrola Catalog and our Terms.

SILAS E. PEARSALL CO.
16-18 W. 46th St., Just West of Fifth Avenue

Silas E. Pearsall Co. 16 W. 46th St., N. Y.

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Our clothes are made to fit in with your individual requirements. We have learned to please both masses and classes through long years of close study devoted exclusively to the making of perfect clothes.

Our store will remain closed tomorrow (Friday) on account of the death of Mr. John H. Armstrong, Vice President of the Company.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

OLD CROW
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
RYE
America's Finest Rye
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

Victor Supremacy

The Victrola brings you all the music of all the world. It makes possible the greatest array of talent ever assembled—the greatest opera artists, instrumentalists, bands, orchestras, and comedians

Just as their wonderful art and personalities go into the Victrola, out they come in all their life-like beauty and power

$10 to $250

THERE IS A
VICTOR DEALER
IN EVERY
NEIGHBORHOOD IN
NEW YORK
AND VICINITY

Victor
"His Master's Voice"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"I Must Get a Pair *Today*"

GET a pair of *good* shoes, this time. Better than the last pair—and *pay no more* for them.

Get a Signet or an All America or an Educator. People who have tried them come here from 40 blocks away—scores of people.

Nothing like the satisfaction of a long-wearing, fine-looking, shape-holding shoe. You will tell your friends all about them.

These Rice & Hutchins shoes have built up the biggest shoe factory in the world.

Men's, women's and children's shoes. Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
Harlem: 112 West 125th St.
Brooklyn: 857 Fulton St.

Inquire within for Name of Store

Would this make a Good Sign?

Foolish idea, isn't it? Is it any more foolish than hiding index cards and records you look at constantly, in a little box to be pulled out, with guide cards to be consulted, twenty or thirty cards to be finger-fumbled—and the right card to be lifted out?

RAND VISIBLE Card Index

keeps every name *always* in sight—one hundred thousand names—or a hundred.

Trade-Mark

The eye picks the right name instantly.

Rotary Model

Figure out the saving yourself—you Office Managers, Credit Men, Bank Tellers who verify signatures, Railroad and Public Service Managers, Business Men.

Let us prove that you can use it.

The RAND Company
50 Union Square New York

TEAR THIS OUT

No One Wants a Sick Dog

Yet many owners fail to supply a substitute in Fall and Winter for the laxative grasses which the dog chews in Summer. Every dog should be kept in perfect condition during the Fall and Winter with

VERMILAX

the pure vegetable equivalent of the tonic and laxative grasses. VERMILAX is also a positive, safe worm remover and general conditioner. "For Your Dog's Sake" let him have it now and regularly.

By Parcel Post, 50c and $1.00, or at Riker-Hegeman's, other druggists and Pet Shops.
VERMILAX CO. (INC.)
Dept. 34, 220 W. 42d St., New York.

SENATE HURRIES WORK OF SESSION

Ship Purchase Bill Introduced and Amended Sea Safety Convention Reported.

DEBATE ON IMMIGRATION

Upper House Surprised When the Bill is Called Up—Senator Martine Assails Literacy Test.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate, which ordinarily idles away the first month of a session, today plunged into the work of legislation. Preliminary steps were taken in regard to two measures recommended yesterday by President Wilson—the Ship Purchase bill, which was introduced in the Senate this afternoon by Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the London convention regarding safety at sea, which was reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, with an important amendment. At the same time the Senate gave precedence to the immigration bill by making it the unfinished business, although the President did not mention it in his address yesterday, and, it is understood, is opposed to its most important provision.

Democratic leaders in the Senate realise that there is a hard fight ahead for the Ship Purchase bill, and that perhaps explains the haste in regard to the measure, for the leaders were anxious that the committee should begin its consideration of the bill at the earliest possible moment.

The bill introduced in the Senate is, with the exception of a few verbal changes, identical with that introduced in the House at the last session by Mr. Alexander of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The bill did not pass the House. A copy of it, as approved by the Administration, was given to Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, Chairman of the Senate Comittee on Commerce, for preliminary revision, but differences arose in the committee, and in the face of bipartisan opposition on the floor no attempt was made to bring out a favorable report, which could only have been considered, if at all, at the fag end of the session.

The London Convention on Safety at Sea was bitterly opposed in this country by Andrew Furuseth, who for nineteen years has represented the International Seamen's Union in the lobbies of Congress and as an American delegate to London left the conference in disgust. The President in his address yesterday, when he recommended the ratification of the convention by the Senate, made no reference to this opposition, but today when the Committee on Foreign Relations ordered a favorable report, on motion of Mr. O'Gorman of New York, an amendment was agreed to that meets at least one of Mr. Furuseth's objections and brings the convention into closer harmony with the La Follette Seamen's bill, which was drafted in conference with Mr. Furuseth and met his full approval.

This amendment, as drafted by a subcommittee consisting of Mr. Stone, Mr. O'Gorman, and Mr. Burton of Ohio, reserves to the United States full right to legislate as it deems fit for the repeal of existing laws for the arrest and return of sailors deserting from foreign ships in American ports.

The surprise of the day was the action on the Immigration bill. This measure was called up by Mr. Smith of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, and its consideration in detail was begun at once. Mr. O'Gorman, who is opposed to the literacy test embodied in the bill, pointed out that the President had not urged the passage of the measure in his address, and he asked that the bill be laid aside. Mr. Reed of Missouri seconded his efforts. Mr. Smith, who is just out of a campaign in South Carolina, in which the subject of curtailing immigration played a part, insisted, however, that the bill keep its place and that the Senate proceed to a vote upon it.

The debate on the Immigration bill did not get far today. Mr. Reed adopted filibustering tactics, and calls for quorums took up much of the time. Aside from Mr. O'Gorman's statement that although he was a member of the committee, the calling up of the bill had taken him by surprise, the feature of the day was a speech by Mr. Martine of New Jersey.

"Any scoundrel of the deepst dye can learn to read," said Mr. Martine, "while in my own town I have known many good men and true who could not write their names. Men may be barred from the country by this provision who would otherwise make splendid citizens. Why, Mr. President, if this bill had been in force a generation ago my grand old mother, from whom I drank the milk of justice, and whose memory I revere, would have been excluded from our democratic shores."

WOULD LEASE NAVY VESSELS

Committee Chairman Plans to Put Unemployed Ships in Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative J. W. Alexander of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee of Merchant Marine and Fisheries, has prepared an amendment to the shipping bill which would provide at once a number of Government-owned vessels for use in foreign trade. The amendment was drawn up after conferences with a number of shipowners, and while it has not been presented in committee, has received the informal approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Judge Alexander would authorize the shipping board contemplated by the original bill, which is to be made up of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Postmaster General, to lease to private companies engaged in maritime commerce any available vessels belonging to the navy which are not needed in time of peace. There are several auxiliary vessels and transports which could be impressed into trade at this time if authority existed.

It was explained by Judge Alexander today that, while the pending shipping measure, if passed, would authorize the board to buy suitable vessels or to have them constructed, the great need was for ships that might be put into service immediately. Judge Alexander said that recent attempts to organize shipping companies to fly the American flag in competition with subsidized lines of other countries had failed because of doubt as to whether the new companies could earn a profit on the large initial investment. He believes that if vessels can be chartered at fair prices they will be put into service at an early date, either by existing maritime companies, or by new ones to be formed. He said that it was not expected that the Government should remain in the shipping business after it had been proved that lines were self-supporting.

RIKER-HEGEMAN

Reliable Drug Store Service

Cut this advertisement out. It will help you when shopping.

Christmas Toys and Games

There are whole columns of Toys and Games that the Children and Kiddies are sure to want in their Christmas stockings.

Toys and Games that not only amuse and delight but which educate and instruct as well. You will surely be interested in them yourself.

All are substantially made and in such variety, style, size and price that you are sure to be pleased and quickly satisfied. Every price you want to pay is represented in these lists.

Teddy Bears

Just as popular as ever with the children and greatly improved in construction and finish, but actually lower in price. We show them in a great variety of sizes and prices.

98c, $1.39, $1.69, $1.98

Barking Dogs

Fuzzy Toy Dogs that bark when squeezed. Baby's delight. They are new and get all the attention from the little ones... **93c**

Crying Doll.....93c

Walking Cat

Walks and meows, but can't scratch. It's a pretty safe one to give baby.. **98c**

Kewpie Dolls

Those implike figures in rubber. Attractive enough to find a place in any stocking. As a plaything they give the kiddies all the amusement to be had in any doll.

49c up

Train on Track

A clever toy which runs around a circular toy railroad track. A real live choo-choo car with tender and coach behind it It gives the youngsters no end of fun and costs but..... **59c**

Baby Grumpy Dolls

The only kind of a Grump you should allow in the house. Quite a sensation this season in Doll land. It's the one you can send and not find others like it.... **98c**

Rubber Toys

Dolls, Animals and Birds. Won't break and if the children sit on them they only flatten out to come up smiling again..... **10c UP**

Floating Toys

All kinds of toys that live in the water. Made of very light celluloid. Fascinating playthings for the little fellow who delights to pla with a pail of water for his ocean..... **5c UP**

Whistling Jim

As catchy and hilarious as the tune. Just the thing to send if there's a baby boy in the house. Whistles every time he is squeezed..... **33c--43c**

"I Wish Santa Would Give Me A Watch Like Dad's"

You can gratify your boy's Christmas wish by giving him a watch which looks like Dad's, yet is only a fraction of the cost. A good timekeeper is an important factor in every boy's education. It helps him to keep his appointments and be on time to school and meals.

This Guaranteed LEONARD WATCH

makes an Ideal Christmas Gift that will be appreciated by some lad you have in mind. They are not cheap plated watches that look good for a time, but are solid gilt and nickel silver composition that wear and look the same all the way through. Best of all, they are accurate timekeepers.

The Leonard Watch—is the best watch value you will find anywhere. An open-face, stem-wind, stem-set, accurate timekeeper, that wears and stands the racket every day where you would not risk a high priced watch **98c**

Leonard Duke Watch—Very thin model, gentlemen's size stem-wind, stem-set; good timekeeper, carefully adjusted movement; will give every satisfaction. Price..$1.98

Aluminum Toy Set

For those little folks who delight to "play house." Children take great pride of owning "real aluminum dishes." Complete **98c**

Tuck's Mechanical Paper Toys of Animals and Birds with full interesting descriptions or catchy nursery rhymes on the back of each..... **25c**

Christmas Stockings

Filled and all ready for the little ones. Very attractive; ready to hang on the tree or by the chimney. Made of fine net; shows the entire contents trimmed with bells, bangles, fancy ribbon; and contains Doll, Musical Toys, Mechanical Toys and other amusing things.

25-50-75-$1

American Builder

Trains the young mind; all kinds of bridges & structures can be erected by combining different pieces in various ways. Booklet with instructions included; prices 50c, also $1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00.

Sandy Andy

A new real kiddies' toy which dumps loads of sand just as fast as filled up..... **59c**

Panama Pile Driver

A mechanical toy which gives the little folks great pleasure and excites their interest for things mechanical..... **98c**

Christy Mathewson Baseball Game

makes all the exciting plays of a real game.... **50c**

War Game

Fascinating from start to finish. Mastered by anyone in a few minutes. Very popular just now because of the European war. Attractively put up and finished in many colors. Constructed of heavy cardboard, attractively finished in many colors. Cut very light and compact so it may be carried to parties without trouble. Four games in one; reg. $1; now..... **69c**

Bargain Book Counter

Gift books for father, mother, sister and brother at LESS than ONE-FOURTH the publisher's prices.

USEFUL

Economy Cook Book reduces high cost of living; Book of Facts tells Who, When, Where; Bible Stories with eye-teaching pictures for young and old, etc., etc.

Buy Now at Money-Saving Prices

American Visible Typewriter

A real little Typewriter at the price of a toy—good enough for a small business or personal correspondence. Does as good work as big machines. Self-inking. All writing always in sight. Very simple to operate. Any one can master it in a few minutes. Takes full letter size sheet of paper. Furnished in cabinet complete with paper, pencils, envelopes, crayons, eraser, etc. Splendid gift for school children..... **$5**

The Golden Gem

Portable Adding Machine—A Splendid Christmas Gift

Quickly and accurately adds, subtracts, multiplies, checks mental calculations, unexcelled for personal, desk or office use.

Our confidence in this time saver is shown by our recent purchase of 100 Golden Gem Adding Machines for use in the accounting departments of our own stores. Price includes handsome Morocco case.

$10.00

Candy Cornucopias Ready to Hang on Tree, 10c

RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES
MAIL ORDER DEPT. 200 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.

China Baby Plates, 24c

NO MONOPOLY IN WHEAT.

Agriculture Department Reports Competition for Kansas Crop.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—On its investigation of marketing of Kansas wheat, the Department of Agriculture today reported to Congress that no "collusion to restrain competition or depress prices at Kansas City" was discovered, and that Kansas farmers "as a general rule are getting all that their wheat is worth."

The report, compiled by the Bureau of Markets, says Kansas is fortunately situated for marketing wheat.

"This situation leads to vigorous competition between grain dealers of the various terminal markets for Kansas wheat," said the report. "Since the margins of profit taken by the grain dealers in the larger markets are very small, (averaging about 1 cents a bushel,) it appears that the farmers of Kansas as a general rule are obtaining all that their wheat is worth."

No "collusion between large interests to restrain competition or depress prices in Kansas City" was discovered, and while six firms control 86 per cent. of the terminal elevator capacity, they appear to be competing, the report says.

Men Want Suffrage Amendment.

The Men's Campaign Committee for Suffrage will have its first meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4:45 o'clock at the Lotos Club, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street. Its object is to persuade the Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment for suffrage to the people without waiting for constitutional convention action. The committee includes Herbert Parsons, Gilbert E. Roe, Amos R. Pinchot, Bertram Cruger, and Irving E. Burdick.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Continue Today

The Season's Most Important Sale of Furs of Fashion & Quality

FOR WOMEN & MISSES

At Much Below Actual Values

This occasion is exceptional, not only because of the extraordinary values offered, but also because the furs involved are removed many degrees from the commonplace and express the finest development of peltry. Selected choice pelts, perfectly matched, in models that are distinctly unusual and individual.

Women's & Misses' Fur Coats

The Coats concerned are designed in the correct and authoritative modes of the season—featuring the new bell and flare silhouettes, the Cossack, shirred back and military types. Canotier, Hussar, Byronian and Directoire collars.

Trimmed French Seal Coats..... 48.50 & 59.50
Collars of Natural Skunk or Ermine.

Trimmed Moire Caracul Coats..... 68.00 & 85.00
Collars of Natural Skunk.

Hudson Seal Coats..... 65.00 & 85.00
Of selected dyed Muskrat pelts.

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats. 110.00, 145.00 & 165.00
Collars of Skunk, Ermine or Kolinsky.

Fur Lined Motor Coats..... 35.00 & 45.00
Heather mixtures or broadcloth lined with hamster, gill mink or squirrel. Contrasting fur collars.

Extra Special
Trimmed Caracul Coats
Natural Skunk Collars
45.00
40-inch long, full loose model. Brocade silk lining.

Extra Special
Trim'd Hudson Seal Coats
Natural Skunk Collars
90.00
45-inch long, flare model. Imported silk Brocade lining.

Fur Neckpieces and Muffs

Smart effects that are typical of the current modes. Featuring the furs of fashion—with a notable assemblage of fox furs in white and the various modish shades. Pre-eminent are solid wholeskin scarfs and barrel muffs.

NECKPIECES		MUFFS	
Natural Raccoon	5.00 & 12.50	Natural Raccoon	10.00 & 14.50
Beaver	10.00	Beaver	22.50
Hudson Seal	9.50 & 12.50	Hudson Seal	15.00 & 18.50
Natural Skunk	8.50 & 19.50	Natural Skunk	20.00 & 25.00
Black Lynx	14.50 & 24.50	Black Lynx	22.50 & 32.50
Wolf (*blue fox shade*)	14.50	Wolf (*blue fox shade*)	23.50
White Fox	29.50	White Fox	38.00
Black Fox	12.50 & 16.50	Black Fox	18.00 & 22.50
Kit Fox	19.50	Kit Fox	22.50
Slate Fox (*dyed white fox*)	32.50	Slate Fox (*dyed white fox*)	42.50
Tete de Negre Fox	16.50	Tete de Negre Fox	22.50

ANTIQUE SILVER JEWELRY MODERN SILVER

The Receivers for

Howard & Co.

Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street,

Have decided to liquidate and are offering the entire stock at a

25% Reduction

Samuel Strasbourger,
Nathaniel S. Corwin,
Receivers.

Maxwell

CABRIOLET

Price of this beautiful 1915 Maxwell Cabriolet, including Full Equipment, Anti-Skid Tires on rear, and

17 New Features

$840

The Car Ideal for Ladies, Doctors, Salesmen, etc.

When closed, a perfect Coupe for Winter; when open, a popular roadster—fast, smooth, and silent.

Holds the Road at 50 Miles an hour

The handsomest, most completely equipped roadster in the world at less than $1,500. An easily operated, wonderfully economical car.

Also on display, the Maxwell Town Car—the smartest, speediest light town car—$920.

Electric starting and lighting system $65 extra

Demonstrations at the Factory Retail Branch
MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORPORATION
1808 Broadway, at 59th St., New York City

WESTPORT

QUARTER SIZES. 1/20 of CENTS

Correct cut-away shape to satisfy fashion's edict and the Easy-Tie-Slide-Space to satisfy comfort and convenience, found in all

Lion Collars

Oldest Brand in America

United Shirt & Collar Co., Troy, N.Y.

Makers of LION SHIRTS. $2.50 to $5.00

T. J. AMBROSE

QUALITY SHOP

137 W. 44TH STREET

New York City

Beautiful and Appropriate Remembrances for the Holidays

CONSISTING OF

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CRIMINAL ACTIONS IN CORONER INQUIRY

Commissioner Wallstein Halts Session and Submits Evidence to the District Attorney.

PREVENTS IMMUNITY PLEAS

Important Cases Understood to Have Been Kept Secret—Physicians Reported to be Involved.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein announced yesterday that he would call on the District Attorney to act in connection with evidence he had obtained in his investigation of the Coroners' office. The public inquiry was terminated abruptly, the Commissioner saying that he did not intend to permit persons he thought should be punished to obtain immunity by testifying.

The Commissioner's statement caused no surprise at the office of the District Attorney. Acting District Attorney James A. Delehanty said that he felt the office was "morally responsible" for the inquiry.

Commissioner Wallstein's formal statement was as follows:

In preparing my report to the Mayor on the present Coroners' system in New York City I shall carefully examine all the evidence taken in both public and executive hearings. As soon as my report is filed with the Mayor I shall hand over to the District Attorney such material in my possession as indicates the commission of a crime. I have evidence indicating that crimes have been committed, and I feel it my duty to put this material in the possession of the District Attorney.

Counterparts of some of the cases mentioned in the public hearings have not yet been presented. There is a possibility that the examination of witnesses before me as to such cases would result in immunity to the guilty persons. With the purpose of avoiding even that possibility I have up to now withheld examination of persons who are possibly criminally involved in the cases which I have reserved.

Commissioner Wallstein would not go into detail about the cases in which he alleged grounds for criminal action had been found. It was understood, however, that some of the cases involved physicians believed to be guilty of criminal practice, who escaped punishment. The number of cases in which convictions have been caused is remarkably low.

The charge has been made by the Commissioner that he has heard that physicians attached to the Coroners' office were guilty of attempting to extort money from insurance companies. It is understood also that there were a few cases of much importance and public interest which Mr. Wallstein, after careful investigation, decided not to bring out at his inquiry. Evidence which he obtained in such cases, it is understood, was of a rather startling nature.

Commissioner Wallstein had intended to call Dr. Otto H. Schultze, a Coroner's physician, as a witness yesterday, but so much new information came to his attention that he decided to end the proceeding for the time. He said he would at once get to work on his report to the Mayor which he would have ready by Jan. 1. He issued a statement as follows:

The investigation into the Coroner's office in New York City has not been closed. I am at this time merely suspending the public hearing sessions, subject to their resumption at such time as may be advisable.

In suspending the hearings at this time, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the press for its very valuable co-operation in connection with this inquiry. Its aid in making known to the public the facts which the investigation has found will be most helpful in bringing about such improvement as may be accomplished.

The investigation, moreover, could not have been as productive of important information without the consent co-operation of the staff of this office, and without the helpful aid and advice of Mr. Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club; Mr. H. S. Gilbertson, Secretary of the Short Ballot Organization; Dr. Charles Norris, Director of Laboratories, Bellevue Hospital; Dr. Douglas Symmers, Professor of Pathology at Bellevue Medical College; Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of the Health Department; Dr. Horst Oertel, lecturer on pathology at Magill University, and the members of the Homicide Bureau of the District Attorney's office.

The private hearings would be continued, the Commissioner said, and further effort be made to obtain evidence which might make possible prosecutions. He has taken 4,500 pages of testimony from 200 witnesses in private, and 1,400 pages from twenty witnesses in public.

Dr. Albert P. Weston, who was accused at a public hearing of accepting a gift of $100 from the family of the late Charles Lee Bowler, a Christian Scientist, in return for which he permitted the body to be buried without autopsy, was at the District Attorney's office two days after the testimony in that case was taken. Acting District Attorney Delehanty said that Dr. Weston told him he wished to bring a charge of perjury against Robert A. Bowler, a son of the dead man, who swore that he gave the physician the money. Mr. Delehanty told him to submit a full statement to him. Dr. Weston, he said, had not returned. The physician was at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday, but did not see Mr. Delehanty.

OLD PRINT SOLD FOR $100.

Impression of Rembrandt's "Ecce Homo" Brings Highest Price at Sale

There was a large gathering at the Anderson Galleries last evening at the concluding sale of the Cockcroft and Tatum prints. The highest price of the evening, $100, was given by F. E. Gray for a brilliant impression of Rembrandt's "Ecce Homo," from the Samuel P. Tatum collection. This was a print in the fourth state with the words "Cum Privilegio," and the cross-hatching on the face of the man just above the one holding the rod, the margins uncleaned. To the same buyer went another old print, Marc Antonio Raimondi's "Trajan Between the City of Rome and Victory," for $80.

A signed mezzotint in colors, "Penelope Boothby," after Reynolds, by Percy H. Martindale, went to B. J. Franklyn for $60; a mezzotint in colors of "Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante," after Romney, by Frederick Millar, went to O. G. Smith for $47.50. "Amsterdam," by T. F. Simon, the French etcher, went to William Wiant for $51. Of the five etchings by Anders Zorn, Max William paid $35 for "Berseck," $44 for "Fence," and $36 for "The Three Sisters." "The Ford," printed in brown, went to C. L. Klenbusch for $43, and "The Hair Ribbon," for $40.

The returns for the evening were $1,917, and the grand total $3,734.

PARENTS' MARRIAGE ILLEGAL

Miss Barker Loses Contest for Part of Great-Grandfather's Estate.

On the ground that the marriage of the parents of Miss Beatrice Arabella Barker, 19 years old, was illegal, Justice Kapper, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday directed a jury to give a verdict against her and her mother in a partition suit brought for a share in an estate of $500,000 left by the great-grandfather of the young woman. By the decision of the court Miss Barker failed to establish her rights as an heiress to $100,000.

The disputed estate consisted mostly of Brooklyn realty left by Charles Barker, who died in 1878. The mother of Miss Barker married Charles S. Barker, a grandson of Charles Barker. Testimony was submitted that Miss Barker's mother had previously married Alphonse Murtha of Somerville, N. J., from whom it was alleged she was never divorced. Justice Kapper held that her second marriage was bigamous. Barker, the father of the young woman, died in 1901, and his widow has since married Henry F. Borgelch, both of whom are now living in Boston.

POSED IN EACH NEW GOWN.

Mr. Ducas Says His Wife Was Extravagant and Drank.

Benjamin P. Ducas, head of the Ducas Chemical Company, testified yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Blanchard in the suit of his wife to set aside an agreement of separation made in 1906. Mrs. Ducas said she could not live on $6,000 a year. Mr. Ducas said he married her in August, 1900, and at the outset his wife provided for the family on $30 a week and saved money beside. Later, Mr. Ducas said, his wife contracted very extravagant habits.

"I told her not to spend so much money for clothes," said Mr. Ducas, "but she paid no heed to my instructions. I told her I had lost nearly $150,000 in the market and that she must economize, but it made no difference with her. She only smiled and went on just the same."

He said Mrs. Ducas got her picture taken every time she got a new dress. "I objected to this," he said, "and to her getting those large picture hats and told her I would not be seen on the street with one of them because it looked too much like an umbrella."

Mr. Ducas denied his wife's statements and said sometimes he knew he had enough, but that he was never intoxicated. He said his wife drank champagne and cocktails. The case will be continued.

George G. Benjamin

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If she is undecided what item of apparel would please you best, a gift certificate issued for any amount from 50c to $100 would readily solve the problem.

FOSTER'S TRIAL PUT OFF.

New Jersey Man Charged with Violating Mann Act is Ill.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 9.—The trial of Joel M. Foster of New Jersey on the charge of violation of the Mann act, set for today, was adjourned until the next term of court because of his illness. Foster was arrested here last January in company with Delilah Bradley, his seventeen-year-old stenographer at Pemberton, N. J.

A supplementary reason for continuance of the trial was District Attorney Pitts's desire to await the outcome of the appeal in the Caminetti case.

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WATER is a good quencher of thirst; it is healthful if pure—*but is the water you drink pure?*

Milk is wholesome and beneficial if pure—*but is the milk you drink pure?*

Tea contains Tannic acid and is injurious to the health.

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

OLD CHURCH TO SELL ITS $1,000,000 HOME

Madison Avenue Congregation Votes to Do Away with Its Organization.

IT WAS FOUNDED IN 1808

Edifice Known to New Yorkers as the Franklin Street Church to Close Its Career.

At a congregational meeting of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church held last night, it was agreed that the church property in Fifty-seventh Street should be put up for sale. The church organization dates back to 1808.

It was formed as the Northwest Reformed Church, but from its location in Franklin Street, near Broadway, it was known generally as the Franklyn Street Church. In 1854, changing conditions caused the first uptown removal and the second home was in Twenty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, the site now occupied by Proctor's Theatre.

In 1870 the next move was made to the present corner, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh, and under the long administration of the late Rev. Dr. Abbot E. Kittredge, it was known as one of the wealthiest and best attended churches in the Reformed denomination in the city.

The decision to sell the church was presented to the members by the Treasurer, Alexander M. Welch, in a report in which he said:

For several years past, (commencing about 1902,) owing to deaths, removals, and other causes, the attendance, membership, contributions, and activities of the church have been diminished until at the present time we have but a handful of devoted and active officers and members, compared with our large membership of previous years, and many times we have been so discouraged as to feel there was no alternative but to sell the church, as the burden was too great for the few that remained.

Since the death of Dr. Kittredge, Pastor Emeritus, in 1912, and the resignation of the Rev. Dr. William Carter, efforts have been made by the officers to obtain a minister capable of bringing the church back to its former place. A committee was sent to England more than a year ago to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. Campbell Morgan, but he found it impossible to leave his London field.

"Other means to preserve the church have been attempted," said Mr. Welch in his report, "namely, consolidation with other churches and an appeal to the Classis of the Reformed Church for aid, hoping that by some means an historic church of 106 years' existence and formerly one of the largest churches in the Reformed body might in some way be preserved to that body and to the City of New York. No solution up to the present time has been found possible. The Consistory has, therefore, voted to place the church in the market for sale.

"We wish to make this report to the congregation so that they may know all that has bene done to try and preserve this church, as we feel that the blow to religious work in New York, and to the Reformed Dutch Church in particular, will be felt for man years to come, and unless some way unknown to the Consistory could be devised to pay off our mortgage and to obtain a minister for this metropolitan church, the property must be put in the market at once, as it will etake some time to dispose of it."

The church property covers a plot fronting 75 feet on Madison Avenue and 150 feet in Fifty-seventh Street in one of the rapidly growing business centres of the city.

URGES NEW INDIAN POLICY.

Secretary Lane Advocates Freedom and Responsibility for the Individual

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A definite, constructive policy for the Indian, by which he may be transformed from a ward of the Government to a successful and integral part of the American citizenry; a discussion of the development of the West, and a review of the achievements of the last year are contained in the annual report of Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the Interior Department, sent today to President Wilson.

Secretary Lane discusses the Indian problem at length, and asks whether "it is for the benefit of the Indian himself that the present almshouse policy" should continue.

"The American conscience, our sense of justice, our traditions, in fact, will not permit the adoption of a drastic course that would cast the Indian upon a world for which he is ill-prepared," he says. "Yet I am of the opinion that it would be better, far better, to sever all ties between the Indian and the Government, give every man his own, and let him go his way, to success or destruction, rather than keep alive in the Indian the belief that he is to remain a ward of the Government.

"The way out is gradually and wisely to put the Indian out. Our goal is the free Indian. The orphan-asylum idea must be killed in the mind of Indian and white man. The Indian should know that he is upon the road to enjoy or suffer full capacity. He is to have his opportunity as a 'forward-looking man.'

"It is my conclusion, after as intimate a study as practicable of his nature and needs, that we should henceforth make a positive and systematic effort to cast the full burden of independence and responsibility upon an increasing number of the Indians of all tribes. I find that there is a statute which significantly empowers the Secretary of the Interior to do this in individual cases. That authority is adequate. I intend to use such authority."

WOODS TO LEAD DETECTIVES

Police Commissioner Will Take Direct Charge of Bureau.

Police Commissioner Woods will himself head the Detective Bureau after the first of the year, he announced yesterday after Third Deputy Commissioner Lawrence B. Dunham had been sworn in. Inspector Faurot will remain Chief of the Bureau and the Commissioner will also have the aid of his Secretary, Guy H. Scull. To give Mr. Scull time for these new duties, the routine work of his office will be distributed among clerks.

Commissioner Woods will also himself, he announced, direct all changes in the uniformed force with the help of Chief Inspector Schmittberger. The organization of the department will be completed by Jan. 1 by the appointment of a Second Deputy Commissioner, two Inspectors, two Captains, and twenty-eight Sergeants. Deputy Commissioner Dunham will look after the Telegraph Bureau, the Property Clerk's office, and the Boiler Squad.

A Deputy Commissioner will have charge of the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, and another of Brooklyn and Queens. These two Deputies will have general supervision of the districts assigned to them, in addition to their regular duties.

Commissioner Woods also said that fitting recognition will be made of the work of Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane in preparing the book of reference for the rank and file of the Police Department.

GARAGE MEN MEET AHEARN.

Confer on Construction of Buildings and Storage of Gasoline.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Automobile and garage owners and State Fire Marshal Thomas J. Ahearn got closer together on the proposed rules and regulations of the construction and maintenance of garages and the storage of gasoline today than at the previous hearing, and the automobile men departed well satisfied with the result of the conference. The automobilists are to submit a redraft of their recommendations which will be taken into consideration by Marshal Ahearn, who promised to incorporate some of them in his final draft, which he will present at a meeting of garage owners early in January.

In the tentative form of the Marshal it was provided that all reconstructed buildings should be of fireproof construction throughout. It was agreed to change the provision that no garage shall exceed 10,000 square feet in floor area on any one floor unless specially authorized so as to provide that every 10,000 feet of floor space shall be separated by fireproof walls.

President Johnson stated that letters had been invited from garage owners all over the State relative to the alteration requirements. Twenty per cent. of the answers were that it would be impossible for them to comply with the rule, and the average number replied that it would cost them over $6,000 to reconstruct.

The autoists favored gasoline tanks under the sidewalks as the least objectionable, which led Marshal Ahearn to remark that the hazard lies in the fact that the public would be exposed, not private property.

There were twenty-five autoists present, represented by their attorney, Charles Thaddeus Terry. Lawrence Day, chief engineer of the New York State Underwriters was also present.

NOT DOROTHY ARNOLD.

Woman Arrested in San Antonio Denies She is Missing New Yorker.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 9.—The young woman taken into custody by the police here Monday night, who had in her possession a Bible on the fly leaf of which was written the name "Dorothy Arnold," denied today that she is or ever has known the missing New York girl, and the police were inclined to believe her statement.

Removal of all paper pasted over the name written in the Bible revealed the inscription "Dora Arnold, with love from E. E. Barnes, 1891, John X., 28-29."

NATION NEEDS WAR SPIRIT.

Some of It Is Required to Offset Commercialism, Says Controller.

Extreme commercialism is a more dangerous thing than militarism, according to John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, who spoke at the dinner of the New York Southern Society last night at the Waldorf.

"No thinking man in this country can be an advocate of war or teacher of the warlike spirit," he said, "but we should aim at an equal balance between militarism and commercialism.

"Commercialism without a fair infusion of the warlike spirit inevitably becomes effeminacy. It is true of peoples, as individuals, that the mind, concentrated solely on gathering money, becomes degraded. It seems to me that one of the highest duties of the South is to revive interest in our resources for self-defense and for the maintenance of our dignity among nations."

Turning to the negro problem at the South, Mr. Williams gave statistics to show the advance of the colored race, and emphasized the fact that it had been made "where the negro is segregated strictly in the street cars, in the railway cars, in the cities, and towns, everywhere."

Attorney General Gregory said the South had presented nothing finer to the Union than Woodrow Wilson, and prophesied:

"In God's good time this man will lift his hands to the clouds and cry: 'Peace be still,' to the warring nations."

Representative Swagar Shirley of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Fortifications, in speaking on "National Defense," said:

"No worse enemy exists than the alarmist who, by false statements as to our military preparedness, seeks to frighten us into an undue expenditure, unless it be the impractical individual who persuades himself that war will never come to us or that, should it come, we can without effort overcome our enemy."

CITY BREVITIES.

Alphonse G. Koelble, counsel for Hans Schmidt, who is in the death house at Sing Sing for the murder of Anna Aumuller, will appear before Justice Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court today to argue a motion for a new trial.

Magistrate Barlow in Yorkville Court yesterday dismissed the charge of shoplifting against Miss Louise Schley, who said she was a relative of the late Admiral Schley, on condition that she would return at once to her home in Jacksonville, Fla. She had been visiting an aunt at 165 West Eighty-third Street.

The Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. sailed yesterday for Copenhagen with 586 passengers, mostly Scandinavians going home for the Christmas holidays.

Joseph McArdle, 21 years old, of 258 West Twentieth Street, was arrested yesterday and charged with the killing of "Patsy" Doyle in a saloon at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue on Nov. 27.

Judge Malone in General Sessions yesterday fixed $25,000 as bail for Police Lieut. Benjamin Ashley, who has been in the Tombs since his indictment a month ago, for the murder of Thomas Nash, whom he killed while aiding another policeman to quell a riot.

A Christmas sale for the benefit of Lenox Hill House will be held in the kindergarten room of Hunter College on Friday and Saturday in the afternoons and evenings.

ANSWERS DR. GOLDWATER.

Chairman McCall Replies Sharply on Condition of Cars.

Chairman McCall replied yesterday to Health Commissioner Goldwater, who had been writing to the Public Service Commission to call attention to alleged insanitary conditions on the transit lines. He suggested that Dr. Goldwater was more interested in publicity than in achieving results. After reciting several orders of the commission which directly benefited the health of the community, Mr. McCall continued:

"The Health Commissioner complains of the 'breathing, coughing, and sneezing of persons in the cars.' These are matters not subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission; they may be of the Health Commissioner, who may have power to prevent such practices."

Mr. McCall stated that by the order of the Court of Appeals, the commission was prohibited from taking action on matters which affected the health of the people, as they belonged to the "exclusive" jurisdiction of the Department of Health. At the same time the Public Service Commission was expending $225,000,000 to remedy congestion in cars.

NO LET-UP IN BAFF CASE.

Commissioner Woods Says Police Will Never Drop Hunt for Murderers

Sixteen days have passed since Barnet Baff was killed by hired gunmen in the West Washington Market, and the police have not made an arrest. Commissioner Woods said last night that he had a pretty positive idea of the identity of at least three of those criminally responsible for Baff's death, but that legal evidence against them would not warrant an arrest. They would get out of jail in a few hours on habeas corpus proceedings, he said. In the opinion of the police if this occurred not only would the men arrested escape but their accomplices would be warned in time to protect themselves by flight.

Commissioner Woods said that the police would never let go the Baff case until the murderers of Baff were in jail or dead.

Webb's Academy Alumni to Meet.

Webb's Academy on Fordham Heights, which is devoted to the education of young men in the art of ship and marine engine building, as well as caring for the aged poor of the profession, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary tonight in the auditorium of the United Engineering Society's Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. This is the first celebration of the kind that the academy has held.

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Packed in a Handsome Christmas Box
They mean comfort and freedom from holes and hosiery expense for six months, or until next July. What more useful or welcome gift for any man, woman or child to receive?
6 pairs are guaranteed to wear 6 months
For men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3.
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2.
Six pairs for Women and Children, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3.
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We are New York Agents. Mail and 'Phone Orders Promptly Filled.
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BASEBALL MEN CONFER, BUT ACCOMPLISH LITTLE---HORSE SHOW---BILLIARDS

WAIVER RULE A JOKE, SAYS FLEISCHMANN

Asks National League to Change Methods of Disposing of Players.

Julius Fleischmann, representing the Cincinnati Baseball Club, made a strong plea at the meeting of the National League yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria for an honest interpretation of the waiver rule among ball clubs. Since 1906, Mr. Fleischmann stated, the waiver rule in the National League has been more or less of a joke. Now that the clubs have been limited to twenty-one players Mr. Fleischmann advocated that the waiver rule be adhered to without exception.

During the past half dozen seasons the waiver rule has been regarded by club owners as simply a means to obtain a player and prevent him from going back to the minor leagues or another club. The club owners have had an unwritten understanding among themselves to obey the bidding of any club which asks for waivers on a player.

Mr. Fleischmann's resolution provides that waivers be asked on players at any time, and that each club may make a bid for the player on its merit and without favoritism. This will give all the clubs a chance to obtain any player on whom waivers have been asked.

The leading objection to the unqualified enforcement of the waiver rule came from the New York Club, and it was on H. N. Hempstead's recommendation that the matter was put over until today. Mr. Hempstead objects to the enforcement of the waiver rule because he believes that the clubs should deal among themselves with players on whom waivers have been asked. The Western clubs put up a strong plea for the rigid enforcement of the rule, and it is expected that it will be put in force at today's meeting.

The league received a communication from the Players' Fraternity in which were set forth the requests of the organization for several measures for the welfare of the players. The matter will be considered at the adjourned meeting today.

The club owners listened for some time to August Herrmann while he related the peace negotiations which he carried on in Chicago with Charles Weeghmann of the Federal League. Mr. Herrmann stated that as far as he could ascertain there was little hope of coming to any satisfactory peace terms with the Federals, because they demanded too much. The league took no action on Herrmann's report, but the general impression among the club owners seemed to be to let the Federal League go along by itself and pay no attention to its boastful statements.

There were numerous rumors about trades at the meeting yesterday, but not one real deal was recorded during the day. Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants talked with Roger Bresnahan on the probability of trading Heinie Zimmerman to the Giants. Bresnahan had a ready answer for McGraw, and told him that he would give Zimmerman in trade for Fletcher, Doyle, Dumont, Mann, Frank Smith. In answer Mr. McGraw Mr. Bresnahan that he must be suffering from a rush of heat to the head.

Charley Dooin and Sherwood Magee, who were on the verge of jumping to the Federal League, have signified themselves until such time as Manager Pat Moran can make the players the best offer obtainable. Both Dooin and Magee have had flattering offers, and it is believed that they will consider them seriously and will make big demands on the Philadelphia Club before signing contracts for next season.

Manager McGraw of the Giants is very anxious to land Hans Lobert, the Phillies' third baseman. It was stated yesterday that Manager McGraw had offered Rube Marquard, Rube Schauer, Dave Robertson, Eddie Grant, and Coleman Beatty in exchange for Lobert and Charley Dooin. Manager Moran will consult with his players and will give McGraw a definite answer on Saturday.

TO TURN MARQUARD BACK.

Wards Offer to Return Pitcher if He Has Contract with Giants.

Rube Marquard, the Giant pitcher who signed a Federal League contract a week ago, will be returned to the Giants' fold when his status is fully established. The Wards, who engaged Marquard, volunteered to return Rube when the Giants show that they have a contract with the pitcher.

As President Hempstead has an ironclad contract with Marquard for the next two years, it is expected that the Rube will be returned to the Giants as soon as the Wards receive official word that such a contract exists.

Marquard's case is a rather flattering compliment to the policy of the Brooklyns and shows that the trouble in baseball is often with the player, and not with the manager. Marquard made a mistake in telling the Wards that he had no contract obligations with the Giants. Just as soon as the Wards realized that Marquard had made a mistake they hurried to rectify theirs.

The $1,500 which Marquard received from the Wards for jumping his Giant contract will be returned to the Brooklyn club owners.

NO PLAYERS IN DEAL.

Eddie Collins Figured Only In a Cash Sale with White Sox.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Eddie Collins, second baseman, was bought from the Philadelphia club of the American League by President Comiskey of the Chicago club in a strictly cash transaction, it developed tonight, after Comiskey returned from New York. He said the deal involved at least $110,000, including Collins's salary for five years. Of this $50,000 is given as the purchase price.

It had been said that Comiskey would trade the Philadelphia club two players and some cash for Collins, and that the player's contract made him manager of the Chicago Americans. These reports, Comiskey said, were incorrect. The contract provides that Collins shall be Captain.

Comiskey still is searching for an outfielder and a first baseman of Collins's calibre, and from these three a manager will be selected to succeed Callahan, who is needed in another capacity.

Catholic Baseball Championship.

Although the entire Maroon baseball schedule for next Spring is not yet completed, Manager Walter Lynch announced yesterday that Fordham had arranged for the Catholic College championship series. Five colleges will be played by the Bronx nine for the sectarian championship and with Notre Dame in the list the Maroon collegians will have practically all the prominent Catholic teams in the East as opponents next Spring. Two games each have been arranged with Catholic University, Holy Cross, and Georgetown, while Villanova will get its chance to bid for the title when it visits Fordham Fields late in May.

Athletics Release Jack Coombs.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Jack Coombs, the Philadelphia American League pitcher, received an unconditional release from the Athletics today. Coombs was injured while pitching in a world's series game against the New York Giants in 1911, and since then has done very little work on the mound. Recently Manager Mack asked waivers on Coombs, Plank, and Bender. The latter two pitchers have signed Federal League contracts.

Yale to Row Pennsylvania.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9.—Yale crews will row University of Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill on April 3, according to a university announcement today. The plan is to send the first and second 'Varsity eights to Philadelphia for races over a course one and a half miles in length. From the Yale point of view the races will furnish an idea of the material available for developing an eight to meet Harvard on the Thames River.

YANKEE DEAL HANGS FIRE.

Secret Conferences Held by President Johnson, Farrell, and Others.

There were several secret conferences among the club owners of the American League in President Johnson's rooms at the Hotel Belmont yesterday in relation to the sale of the New York Baseball Club. Mr. Johnson last night denied himself to reporters, and refused to say whether an agreement had been reached during the conference.

One thing is quite certain, and that is that the interests of Frank J. Farrell and "Big Bill" Devery will be surely disposed of before another week. It is understood that the price which the owners have placed on the Yankees is $500,000. This is considered too high by Capt. Hueston, who is Col. Jacob Ruppert's representative in the negotiations. It is believed by President Johnson that if Col. Ruppert is willing to buy he can have the club for less than $450,000.

President Johnson was in secret conference with Frank J. Farrell yesterday afternoon for a long time. Mr. Farrell and Mr. Devery both seemed disposed to sell out, if they can get their price. Mr. Farrell has had a hard struggle with the Yankees since he placed them on the Hilltop in 1903. He has never been favored with a pennant winner, although he has engaged some of the best managers in the baseball market. Such high class managers as George Stallings, Clarke Griffith, and Frank Chance were unable to land the Yankees a winner.

Ill-luck seems to have camped on the trail of the Yankees, and it is to overcome this misfortune that Col. Ruppert is trying to persuade Ban Johnson to land Connie Mack in New York as manager. If Johnson goes through with the deal it will be the biggest move that has been made in baseball in years. Although everybody concerned in the secret negotiations refused to admit the state of affairs, it is nevertheless true that Johnson is doing all in his power to swing the deal so that Mr. Ruppert may get possession of the Yankees and install Connie Mack at the helm.

Baseball men yesterday were inclined to accept the statement that Chicago paid $50,000 for Eddie Collins with a grain of salt. With the Federal League running wild on rumors of trades which carry figures high up in the thousands, baseball men are beginning to see that these high figures are quoted for advertising purposes more than for anything else. It is generally believed that the Philadelphia club received a high price for Collins, but it is not believed that Comiskey paid $50,000 in cash for him or an amount near it. It is believed that before the season opens next Spring several players will figure in some big trade between the White Sox and the Athletics as a final arrangement of the deal by which Collins went to the White Sox.

President Ban Johnson announced last night that he, with Connie Mack of the Athletics, Capt. Tillinghast S. Hueston, and President Frank J. Farrell would go to French Lick, Ind., on Saturday, to confer with Col. Jacob Ruppert on the sale of the Yankees.

MACK NOT COMING HERE.

Connie Will Stay In Philadelphia and Reconstruct His Team.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—"I wont leave Philadelphia," said Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics today when his attention was called to a report that he might manage the New York American League baseball team next year.

"I am well satisfied here," he added, "and I am laying plans for the 1915 season. I may have to build up a new team, but I have done that before. It may be a little harder work than the last team I developed, but I will have a team that will be in the 1915 race all the time."

McGRAW HOST AT DINNER.

Prominent Baseball Men Manager's Guests at Hotel Colonial.

John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, and Col. P. L. Hueston gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Colonial, 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, to a number of prominent baseball men. The presence of Col. Hueston and George Ruppert, brother of Col. Ruppert, the New York brewer who has been mentioned as the probable purchaser of the Yankees, lends color to the report that the New York American League team will change hands. It was intended to give a dinner to the baseball men who made the trip around the world last year, but few of them could come here at this time. Among the guests were Garry Herrmann, George Ruppert, George Stallings, manager of the Boston Braves; Edward Barrow, President of the International League; Christy Mathewson, Wilbert Robertson, Sherwood Magee and Charles Dooin of the Philadelphia Nationals, Hughie Jennings of Detroit, Ed Hanlon of Baltimore, Arthur Irwin, Irvin Cobb, Joe Kelly of Toronto, William Fleischmann, brother of the owner of the Cincinnati club, and Harry Sparrow.

BASEBALL NEWS NOTES.

John M. Ward, business manager of the Brooklyn Federals, called upon President John K. Tener of the National League yesterday and challenged the Governor to a game of golf. In relation to the Federal League's raid on the forces of organized baseball, Mr. Ward said: "The fact is that the 'Feds' did try to get in with the major organizations, but they received no encouragement. Indeed, they were practically insulted. Then came the change. Having invested their money, it became a question of the 'Feds' protecting it. Now it's a case of right hand business, and, being business men, they will see that the owners can do. We are going right ahead without consideration for the club owners in the other leagues."

Arthur Devlin, the former Giant third baseman, has been appointed manager of the Denver Club of the Western League.

Mike Donlin has declined an offer to manage the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League. He says it's too far from home.

The smooth diplomacy of President John K. Tener is detected in the quiet settlement of the controversy between the Brooklyn and Cincinnati clubs over the sale last season of Joe Tinker. President Ebbets had a claim of about $10,000 against Garry Herrmann as a result of the sale, but President Tener announced last night that the matter was satisfactorily settled, and that it was now a closed incident. He did not say how much Mr. Ebbets got for his $10,000 claim.

It is stated that at its meeting today the National League will go on record as against increasing the number of games in the World's series from seven to nine or eleven. The American League favors increasing the number of games to nine.

The International League at its meeting yesterday decided to cut down its limit of players to fifteen. The salary limit of the league will also be reduced when the league meets today.

President John K. Tener stated yesterday, after he had a long talk with Fred Clarke, that the Pirate leader had given up the idea of remaining on his ranch next season, and would once more lead the Pittsburgh team. Clarke was busy yesterday trying to make a trade with Miller Huggins. Clarke and Dreyfuss have been together so long that they spurn the idea of parting.

Winners with the Cue.

Mrs. Martha King last night defeated Edgar Jones, one of the leading amateurs of this city, in an exhibition match at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, where she is practicing for her championship match with Miss Martha Cleaver, by the score of 75 to 55 in ten innings.

In the round robin of the amateur Class C 18.2 balk line billiard tournament for the championship of Harlem, at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, William Irvine last night defeated A. Curtis by the score of 100 to 81. The winner completed his string in forty-two innings for an average of 2 16-42 and made a high run of 20. Curtis's highest run was 15, with an average of 1 40-41.

Last night's game of the English billiard tournament for the Dewar Challenge Trophy at Doyle's between A. Taylor and John Knight was one of the closest decided in the tournament and resulted in a victory for the former after fifty-seven innings of keen competition by the score of 250 to 229.

HORSE SHOW CROWD HEARS ANVIL CHORUS

But Music Is All Made by "Smithies" Shoeing Horses in the Ring.

Attempts to introduce the spectacular and unique into the hitherto rather limited attractions of a horse show reached their climax at Madison Square Garden last evening. This was the introduction of a horseshoeing exhibition by members of the Horse Shoers Union, that patriotic body of laboring men who were the first to offer their services as representatives of organized labor to President McKinley at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Wearing red shirts and black trousers, seven husky smithies and their helpers showed to a thoroughly delighted lot of spectators the operation of shoeing a horse. To most of these, who may have read of the "village smithy under the spreading chestnut tree," the performance was a complete novelty and judging from the applause, was the hit of the evening.

Samuel Walter Taylor, a member of the Executive Committee of the Association, to whose cleverness all the innovations of the show are due, tried hard to get a chorus of 200 voices to sing "The Anvil Chorus" while the performance was in progress. Unfortunately the great male choruses of the city are just now engaged in a competitive concert and this was impossible. There was no time to drill a chorus. So the next best thing was done, which was to have the band play this famous bit of music as a starter for the show.

Seven portable furnaces were brought into the ring, the lights were turned down and spot lights from either side gallery trained on the grim furnaces, their blazing mouths and red-shirted horse-shoers as they took their places at anvils mounted on inartistic beer kegs. There was a fanfare of the buglers, the gates opened and seven horses were trotted into the ring, led to halter by red-shirted grooms. Then came the strains of the anvil chorus with the rat-ta-tat of the blacksmiths hammers on the sweet toned anvils.

As all hands had contributed their services for sweet Charity's sake there was no contest for prize, simply an exhibition of the work of the blacksmith, and no attempt to make particular speed was indulged in. Simultaneously a shoe was stripped from the nigh hind hoof of the waiting horses. A violent blowing of furnaces sent the sparks skyward and had the bars of steel at cherry-red heat and ready for shaping in a moment. Then to the clink of the hammers the shoes were shaped from the bar, punched for the nail holes, tried on the hoofs of the horses, and after the final shaping fitted and nailed home after a chilling bath in the convenient buckets of water. Then there followed a parade of the re-shod horses, of the blacksmiths with the tools of their trade, and then a salvo of cheers from the men and applause from the women that must have cheered the men who had added a half hour of pleasure to the lives of the spectators.

Following this, as an added feature of the programme, was a parade of a beautifully groomed team of six husky Belgian horses, driven with a skill that was simply artistic. It was the cleverest bit of expert horsemanship shown since the show was opened, and made even the driving of the professionals in the four-in-hand class, which followed, appear tame indeed. Such driving of such a team, as an impromptu offering, suggested what possibilities in class 18 for teams of that sort at future Horse Shows—providing the city has more such teams and more such drivers outside the circus canvases.

There was a decided improvement in attendance at all these sessions yesterday's show. That does not mean that the Garden was filled, as the quality of the show deserves it should be, aside from its worthy object. But in the evening there was a considerable sprinkling of people in the upper gallery for the first time. There were many vacant boxes. Only the presence of a Duke or something of that sort would fill those, perhaps. A pure, unadulterated Horse Show, even with a charity attachment, does not seem to be a strong drawing power necessary. The awards:

Hackney Fillies, three years old and under, not over 14 hands 2 inches; shown in hand.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's Rusper Calypso; Willisbrook Farm's Lady Melbourne, second; Emil Seelig's Florham Theron, third; Bushnell Farm's Irvington Nelly, fourth.

Saddle Ponies, not exceeding 13 hands 1 inch, four years old or over.—Won by Greentree Stable's Carlton Quality; Miss Audrey Lewisohn's Grasshopper, second; V. T. Churchman's Jimmy Trigger, third; Miss Helen Reece's Schiehallion, fourth.

Hackneys, Mares, four years old or over, 14 hands 2 inches or over.—Won by B. F. S. Gregory's Moonshine; Broadlawn Farm's Burry Surprise, second; B. F. S. Gregory's Lady Friar, third; William Ziegler, Jr.'s Royal Victoria, fourth.

Saddle Horses, 14 hands 2 inches and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by Miss Clemence Craft's The Minstrel; Walter H. Hanley's Break o' Day, second; Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot's General Rosalie Jones, third; Mrs. A. H. Scott's Searchlight, fourth.

Hackney Mares, four years old or over, not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches, (registered.) —Won by Willisbrook Farm's Mel Valley Best of All; Willisbrook Farm's Tuneton Amasis, second; B. F. S. Gregory's Lady Elinor, third.

Harness Horses, pairs over 15 hands 1 inch, not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches.—Won by B. F. S. Gregory's Lady Friar and Moonshine; L. M. Newgass Company's Cambridge King and King's Court, second; F. M. Warburg's Woodlands Emperor and Woodlands Countess, third; Chester W. Chapin's Taft and Macgregor, fourth.

Hackney Stallions, four years or over, 15 hands 1 inch and over.—Won by Paradise Farm's Florham Squire; Clarence H. Mackey's Land o' Burns, second; Broadlawn Farm's A. I. Douglas, third; Paradise Farm's Oxford King, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 15 hands 2 inches, four years or over, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by John Gerken's Margaret Tate; Walter H. Henley's Iron Trail, second; Wolten Horn's King Arthur, third; Henry B. Anderson's Tony, fourth.

Harness Horses, pairs to be shown with ladies' phaetons, with rumbles; ladies to drive.—Won by Emil Seelig's Eve and Sauve; Bushnell Farm's Gypsey Girl and Gipsey Queen, second; A. W. Atkinson's Terrington Why-Not and Supreme Polonius, third; Broadlawn Farm's Pandora and Athens, fourth.

Officers Chargers; conformation and appearance to count 50 per cent., military schooling 25 per cent., field performance 25 per cent.—Won by Capt. J. M. Burroughs's (2d U. S. Cavalry) Senga; Lieut. Charles Walker Stewart's (5th U. S. Cavalry) Sir William Pierson, second; Lieut. B. O. Nelson's Sir Dawn, third; Lieut. Daniel B. Fuller's Florentine, fourth.

Hackney Stallions, championship; Challenge Cup for best hackney stallion in the show.—Won by William Zeigler, Jr.'s, Auburn Bonfire; Clarence H. Mackey's Land o' Burns, reserve.

Polo Ponies, ponies up to carrying 150 pounds to be judged for the manners, handiness, and conformation.—Won by Thomas J. Regan's Judith; Godfrey Preece's Romper, second; F. M. Warburg's Miss English, third; Lieut. D. O. Nelson's Dutch, fourth.

Jumpers, open to all, to carry minimum weight of 140 pounds; performance only to count.—Won by Homewood Stable's David Gray; Henry Deegan's Acrobat, second; A. Henry Higginson's London Smoke, third; Capt. D. F. Card's Mimrod, fourth.

Harness Horses, over 15.1 hands.—Won by Frank E. Palmer's Caldor; Emil Seelig's Nightingale, second; Gotham Stable's Perfecto, third; J. F. Manning's Alcantra, fourth.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, over 15 hands 2 inches, up to carrying 160 pounds; manners to count 50 per cent.—Won by Mrs. N. J. Hess's Talisman; Miss Clemence Craft's The Minx, second; Walter H. Hanley's Early Morn, third; L. M. Newgass Company's Rosebud, fourth.

Four-in-Hands, teams exceeding 15 hands; conformation, style, manners, and all-around action to be considered.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's four, Storm King and Rob Roy wheelers, Counsellor and Chancellor leaders; F. W. Warburg's team, second, Empress and Queen of the West, Count and Countess; Emil Seelig's four, third; B. F. S. Gregory's four, fourth.

Hunters, qualified lightweight, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds.—Won by Hamilton Farm's Foxy Foot; Miss Vira Cornell's Rock Cress, second; P. A. Clark's Flying Machine, third; Mrs. W. R. Coe's Molly Gray, fourth.

Horses suitable to become hunters, not to jump.—Won by S. Bryce Wing's Butler Thompson; Walter H. Hanley's Sally Fisher, second; Homewood Stable's Geologist, third; A. Henry Higginson's Hatter, fourth.

HOME FOR ELECTRIC AUTOS.

Large New Garage Taken on the Co-operative Plan—Owners' Service

The plan often talked of of a co-operative garage for electric pleasure vehicles has become a reality with the signing of a lease by the New York Electric Vehicle Association for a building on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-second Street. A number of the leading manufacturers of electric pleasure vehicles are co-operating with the association in this undertaking. The Rauch & Lang, Detroit, and Baker Companies will have showrooms in the building, making it their headquarters.

The manufacturers who will have their showrooms in the building are getting ready to move, and these are being rapidly fitted up for occupancy, while the garage itself is being equipped so as to make it in every way suitable for electric cars. The garage will start with accommodations for 150 cars, of which more than 100 have already been secured. There will be a fixed charge for privately owned cars of $45 a month, which will include battery charging, care of the car, and taking the car to and from the owner's residence and the garage.

The object of the plan is to provide a large, centrally located garage where electric pleasure cars will have a home of their own and receive special care and attention.

BLACKTON FOR COMMODORE

Only Amateurs on Board of Directors of Motor Boat Club of America.

With the introduction of a new element into the Board of Directors the Motor Boat Club of America will take on a new lease of life. J. Stuart Blackton, who for the last six years has been closely identified with motor boat racing, has been nominated as Commodore, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors a few days ago, accepted the nomination, with the conditions that the club, in future, is operated as a strictly amateur organization, and that no one in any way connected with the trade or interested in the building of boats or engines, be allowed to hold office or have anything to do with running the club regattas.

The elimination of the commercial element in the club has been advocated for some time, as it was felt that the primary object of the organization suffered on account of this drawback. It was the lack of interest in racing matters that prompted the American Power Boat Association to take up the control of competitive events, which still further reduced the influence and prestige of the Motor Boat Club.

The Motor Boat Club of America is now holder of the Gold Challenge Cup and the one-mile speed championship of America, through the victory of Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton's Baby Speed Demon II. at Lake George. It is also the recognized club in international races and with the new policy it is expected that the club's sphere in the motor boat world will be considerably enlarged.

Fordham Loses at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 9.—Princeton won an uninteresting basket ball game from Fordham tonight by a score of 80 to 7. The Tigers made a runaway match of it, scoring 17 points in the first half, while Fordham was unable to tally. A number of substitutes went in for Princeton in the second half, but the scoring was not interrupted. Princeton's teamwork was ragged, and the score was the result of individual efforts. The summary:

Princeton.	Position.	Fordham.
Paulson.....	Right forward	.....Dunn
Haas.....	Left forward	.....Walsh
McTigue.....	Centre	.....McEvoy
Shenk.....	Right guard	.....Dale
Bayliss.....	Left guard	.....Welts

Substitutions—May for Dale; Wood for Paulson; Okane for Haas; McMillan for Shenk; Payne for Rayhill; Fluso for McEvoy; Davies for Dodd; Butterworth for McTigue. Referee—Mr. Mellick of Trenton. Umpire—Mr. Payton of Princeton. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Goals from field—Haas, 3; McTigue, 3; Paulson, 1; Okane, 1; Butterworth, 2; Walsh, 1; Dunn, 2. Goals from fouls—Paulson, 6; Okane, 2; Walsh, 1.

St. John's Five Beats Drexel.

The Drexel Institute basket ball five of Philadelphia was defeated by the fast St. John's College team in Brooklyn last night, by the score of 28 to 16. The line-up:

St. John's.	Position.	Drexel.
Clark.....	Left forward	.....Demars
Wilkins.....	Right forward	.....Coogan
Yates.....	Centre	.....Morgan
McDonald.....	Left guard	.....Walls
Mahaney.....	Right guard	.....Danaman

Substitution—Murphy for Clark. Field goals—Niklas, 4; Yates, 2; Murphy, 2; Mahaney, 2; Clark, 1; McDonald, 1; Demars, 4; Coogan, 1; Danaman, 1. Goals from fouls—Mahaney, 2; Demars, 4. Referee—Tom Thorpe of Columbia. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Gordon Brothers In a Race.

"Jimmie" Lee, the coach of the trio of Gordon brothers, who will meet in a match for the first time in their careers at the athletic carnival of the Bronx Church House and Company B at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 168th Street, near Broadway, next Saturday night, has requested the Games Committee to see that the track is properly bordered. "Lee's reason for the request," said Track Manager Norman of the Bronx Club, "is that the brothers, especially Willie and Louis, are traveling so fast in practice that Lee is sure that the world's indoor record, 3:07 for three-quarters of a mile, held by Joe Driscoll of Buffalo, when he beat Kiviat two years ago, is in danger of being excelled by one or another. Another contest of high class at the meet will undoubtedly be the handicap race at three-quarters of a mile. With such runners as Dick Egan, Mike Devaney, Carl Walther, Jim O'Connor, Jack O'Neil, Willie Anderson, J. Webber, and Joe Daly, this race should also be keen and fast from start to finish.

Entries Dwindle for A. A. U. Run.

The unusually strong team which will represent the Irish-American Athletic Club in the senior cross-country championship run at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday afternoon seems to have frightened all except two other clubs out of the contest. The Mercury Athletic Club of Philadelphia, the New York Athletic Club, and the Irish-American Athletic Club alone will be represented by teams. The three teams are made up as follows:

Irish-American A. C.—H. Kolehmainen, T. Barden, A. J. Fogel, P. Flynn, F. Zuna, H. J. Donnelly, I. Messer, and John Gaffney.

New York A. C.—H. Ackerman, H. Hunnihan, M. Hughes, G. Critchley, F. Bellara, W. Horton, D. Noble, and S. Cobb.

Mercury, A. C., Philadelphia—J. Schwartz, J. Lieberman, W. Rittler, S. Root, S. Weits, W. Olson, H. Otto, and Waldo Stevenson.

At the Riding Academies.

The inclement weather was the cause of small attendances at the weekly entertainments at the riding academies. At Durland's Commander Charles T. Krause was in charge, and about twenty couples took part in the music ride. Because of the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden there was no programme in addition to the ride.

At the Central Park Academy about thirty-five couples took part in the music ride, led by W. Gilman. Mrs. J. Strauss, Murray Wilder, Miss J. Magen, and W. Salmon, with Commander Otis W. Coleman in charge. The relay race was won by W. McDougal and W. Dodd won the tilting contest. A jumping contest has been arranged for next week, with a silver cup for the winner, and there will be a polo game.

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DOYLE'S BILLIARD VICTORY NARROW

Defeats Lewine in Class C Amateur Tournament by Only Six Points.

Three games were played yesterday in the Class C amateur billiard championship at Doyle's Academy, two in the afternoon and one in the evening. In the afternoon game George T. Moon, Jr., scored a victory over Julian Rice, one of the two Columbia players in the tournament, by a total of 200 to 121, and in the other G. Avery defeated George La Rue by 200 to 128. The evening match was between M. J. Doyle and Irving Lewine, the former winning in a nip-and-tuck struggle by 200 to 194.

Doyle showed the nervousness that characterized his first tournament game, but his opponent was not in much better condition, and eventually Doyle pulled into what looked like a winning lead. With only half a dozen points to go, however, he failed. The score was 194 to 149, yet he could not seem to get the winning points. Lewine in the meantime was crawling gradually up on his opponent and placed the score at 197 to 194 in favor of Doyle. The strain told on both men and each fell down lamentably on opportunities to run out the contest. Doyle finally managed to get the two counts necessary for a win in two separate innings.

As far as the billiards was concerned, the players seemed imbued with the spirit to get the count no matter what else resulted. This naturally forced the game from anything like an interesting nurse to the most open table play, and in the small gallery which witnessed the contest had few opportunities to applaud. The high runs made hardly be called such, barring the one of 27 by Lewin in the last few innings when he came close to running out the game.

The match in the afternoon between Moon and Rice held a considerable amount of interest through the play of Moon. In his first tournament game he showed that he had command of the ivories, and yesterday demonstrated some close table play that for short periods was nearly perfect. Rice was not his equal in any way, but he did show almost a professional technique in the numerous massé shots which he was called upon to solve. His execution was confident, and several would have been worthy of a professional exponent of the game. His general play was far inferior, however, and he could not give his opponent a hard contest. Moon held up well in his average, making an even 5.

HACKNEY SOCIETY MEETING

William Ziegler to Breed New Type of Saddle Horse.

Reginald Vanderbilt was re-elected President of the American Hackney Horse Society at the annual meeting held at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. Charles E. Coxe of Philadelphia and Frederick Pabst of Oconomowoc, Wis., were chosen Vice Presidents.

William Zeigler, Jr., of this city was elected a Director in place of Edward B. McLean, the board now being made up of J. Wesley Allison, John L. Bushnell, Charles E. Coxe, Daniel J. Driscoll, William Du Pont, Henry Fairfax, W. D. Henry, R. P. McGrann, Frederick Pabst, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, and William Zeigler, Jr.

Life members elected to the society were Miss Constance Vauclain of Philadelphia, Clarence L. Mackey of this city, W. H. Linnemaker, Jr., of Philadelphia, Hall Moore of this city, Adolph Busch 3d of St. Louis, John A. Spoor and John J. Mitchell of Chicago, Francis G. Roche, Mortimer L. Schiff, and G. L. Boissevain of this city, Samuel Wilde of Westbury, L. I., and M. Dimond of Brooklyn and George D. Flynn of Fall River, Mass.

Under a resolution adopted a short time ago the society agreed to accept for registry in the stud book of this country all regularly registered animals in the Canadian and English stud books. The Secretary was instructed to enter into negotiations with the English and Canadian Hackney Societies to secure reciprocal arrangements by which American-bred and registered hackneys shall be eligible to entry in the stud books of those two countries, which is not now possible.

President Vanderbilt addressed the society at some length on the advancement which hackney breeding was making in this country, particularly as a cross to secure high-class saddle horses.

William Zeigler, the newly elected Director, announced to his associates that he intended to devote his stallion, Auburn Bonfire, which had won the hackney stallion championship during the afternoon, to the breeding of a new type of saddle horse by crossing him with thoroughbred mares, a number of which he had purchased for a thorough test of the experiment. His ambition is to secure the highest possible type of saddle horse for military service as officers' chargers.

RUTGERS ELEVEN HONORED.

New Brunswick Citizens Banquet Sanford's Football Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 9.—A banquet was tendered the Rutgers football team at the Hotel Klein here tonight by the citizens of New Brunswick, and there were 300 present, filling the banquet room of the hotel. Foster Sanford, coach of the team, was presented with a gold watch valued at $200 by the students of Rutgers through W. H. S. Demarest, President of the college, and John P. Tooley, Captain of the team, was presented with a similar gold watch by the citizens of New Brunswick.

Coach Sanford delivered an address and was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm. President Demarest delivered an address, and ex-Mayor William Shields Myers, now of New York and Trustee of Rutgers College; Mayor Austin Scott, and several prominent business men spoke. The football team was congratulated upon its successful season.

Russell Chicago Captain.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—"Pete" Russell, quarter back, was elected Captain of the 1915 University of Chicago football team today. He succeeds Paul dee Jardien.

EXPOSITION

A white diagonal checked madras
Ide Silver Collar
The leading men's wear stores have Ide Silver Collars or can get them for you—but if you have the slightest bother, write us for a list of our dealers nearest you.
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

FOUR LEFT IN SQUASH.

Handicap Tournament at Columbia Reaches Semi-Final Round.

The National squash tennis handicap tournament reached the semi-final round yesterday at the Columbia Club, Gramercy Park. The four survivors are W. T. Mills and P. Parker, Montclair Athletic Club; K. C. Stern, Princeton, and Joseph W. Appel, J., Harvard. Two upsets occurred in the three matches played, one resulted in the defeat of E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, winner of the recent scratch tournament, and R. Goepel, Heights Casino, both of whom were paiced at scratch. The victors in each match were Stern and Parker, respectively.

Handicaps again played an important part in the results. Stern received five aces and two hands and made such good use of this advantage that his opponent did not have a chance to win. As Stern had three services in each hand he was able to keep ahead of Goepel from the start. The latter scored only ten aces in the match.

Irving made a better showing against Parker, but as in the previous match the handicap proved the undoing of the Harvard player. Parker added five aces to his score in the first hand and established a commanding lead which he held to the end. The second match was a repetition of the first.

Three games were required to reach a decision in the Appel-Rigg's match. The Harvard player won the first against big odds, but tired perceptibly. After the games were even the players put up a stiff contest. With the score 10-all Appel wore down his opponent and won. The summary:

National Squash Tennis Handicap Tournament.—Fourth Round—K. C. Stern, Montclair Athletic Club, (2 hands plus 5 aces,) defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, (scratch,) 15—7, 15—3; P. Parker, Montclair Athletic Club, (2 hands plus 5 aces,) defeated E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, (scratch,) 15—7, 15—6; Joseph W. Appel, Jr., Harvard, (1 hand plus 5 aces,) defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, (plus 1 hand,) 10—15, 15—7, 15—3.

PACKEY McFARLAND HERE.

Chicago Boy May Be Matched with Gibbons or Welsh.

Packey McFarland arrived from Chicago last night with matchmaker Jimmy Johnston of Madison Square Garden, looking the picture of health and ready for fight. Packey will not box until next month, but he came to New York at this early date expressly to take charge of the training of Jim Coffey, who is to box Gunboat Smith at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 15. McFarland came east at the request of Billy Gibson, who is anxious to have Packey teach Coffey a few tricks about the game and handle the Dublin giant on the night of the bout. McFarland will take up his work at the New Polo Club today, where Coffey is working for the bout.

While here McFarland intends to try to make arrangements for a bout with Mike Gibbons and another with Freddie Welsh at the Garden. The latter is booked for several engagements early next month, so it is likely that McFarland will take on Gibbons first, if the question of weight is agreed on.

Jim Buckley stated last night that he would not consent to Billy Joh refereeing the Smith-Coffey bout, and that unless the regular referee, Billy Roche, officiated he would call the match off. It is expected Matchmaker Johnston will settle the matter today with Gibson.

Colored Heavyweights in Ring.

Colored heavyweights will furnish the windup tonight at the Fairmont A. C., when Sam McVea and Battling Jim Johnson will exchanges punches. Battling Jim is one of the many aspirants for the heavyweight title. McVea comes back to New York after an absence of several years. Most of this time he boxed all comers in Australia and Europe. He came here to prepare for a battle with Jack Johnson, but if he fails tonight, he declared the chance. McVea is the only man who on several occasions knocked down Langford and had him on the verge of a knockout. He is one of the fastest boxers among the big men. This he shows in his training while boxing with Kid Lewis, the English lightweight. In these settos he held the fast Briton safe. Johnson has been prepared by Bob Armstrong and Joe Woicott until now he is fast enough to stand up and box with the best of them.

Ferns to Box Knockout Brown.

Harry Ferns will box Knockout Brown ten rounds tonight at the Pioneer Sporting Club, West Forty-fourth Street. Ferns was formerly ranked high among the lightweights, and was absent from the boxing game for some time. He made his reappearance in the ring a few weeks ago when he won on a foul from Barney Smith of Harlem. He plans to continue and realizes he must win from Brown. A bout of ten rounds will bring together Pete McVey of Seattle and Bull Cassidy of Harlem.

Crescent A. C. Boxing Tonight.

The preliminary bouts in the amateur boxing tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club will take place tonight in the gymnasium of the clubhouse, Clinton and Pierrepont Streets, Brooklyn. Sixty of the best boxers in the 108, 115, 125, and 135 pound classes have sent in their entries. The real attraction, however, will be the special invitation contests in which Franchi, the champion of the class; Shanley, ex-title holder; Mass and Lieberman will clash. The finals will be held on Saturday night.

New Rochelle Y. C. Ticket.

The Nominating Committee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, composed of E. C. Myrick, G. P. Granbery, and W. C. Merrill, have turned in their report. They have nominated J. Albert Mahistedt for Commodore, James L. Givan for Vice Commodore, Herbert L. Stone for Rear Commodore, C. A. Marsland for Secretary, and Henry M. Lloyd for Treasurer; for Regatta Committee, George C. Molloy, H. W. Patterson, and D

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AN UNNEUTRAL EMBARGO.

Senator HITCHCOCK'S bill forbidding the shipment from the United States of arms and munitions to any of the European belligerents would, if enacted, embody a doctrine foreign to the principles of international law and to the practice of nations, it would mark a departure from the custom and practice of this Republic from its foundation to the present day and it would constitute an unneutral interference in the war. It would exclude large numbers of our people from their gainful occupations and so add to the burdens already placed upon our trade and commerce. The law and the usage of nations in respect to the shipment of arms for belligerents and the economic interests involved were clearly set forth in a communication to the British Minister written by THOMAS JEFFERSON, then Secretary of State, in May, 1793:

> Our citizens have been always free to make, vend, and export arms. It is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings, the only means perhaps of their subsistence, because a war exists in foreign and distant countries, in which we have no concern, would scarcely be expected. It would be hard in principle and impossible in practice. The law of the nations, therefore, respecting the rights of those at peace, does not require from them such an internal disarrangement in their occupations. It is satisfied with the external penalty pronounced in the President's proclamation, that of confiscation of such portion of these arms as shall fall into the hands of any of the belligerent Powers on their way to the ports of their enemies. To this penalty our citizens are warned that they will be abandoned, and, that even private contraventions may work no inequality between the parties at war, the benefit of them will be left equally free and open to all.

Since that day these principles have been adhered to in a multitude of communications from our Department of State, they have received the sanction of our courts, and the contrary doctrine finds no place in our statutes. To official pronouncements declaring our right to sell and export arms will be found appended the signatures of HAMILTON, of PICKERING, CLAY, of MARSHALL, of SEWARD, FISH, of EVARTS, BAYARD, BLAINE, OLNEY, and HAY. They have been embodied in the messages of Presidents. The doctrine of Senator HITCHCOCK'S bill, therefore, is for us something new and strange.

It is more than that. Short of direct armed participation, it would be difficult to imagine a more effective use of the power of our Government in favor of one and against the other of the parties to the conflict. It would be a violation of our duty of neutrality, as proclaimed by the President. We cannot impede the operations of one belligerent without favoring the other, and neutrality forbids favoring either. When in the course of a war one belligerent by its prowess in arms or its greater force on land or sea has diminished the power of the other belligerent, an inequality of forces is established. Should any neutral nation then adopt a course of action which would destroy that inequality and once more put the belligerents upon an equal footing, it could justly be accused of unneutral conduct, of interference in behalf of one and against the other. That condition of inequality has been brought about in the operations of the present war. Mr. HITCHCOCK'S bill would restore the balance. Our manufacturers of arms may lawfully sell and export them, subject to the risk of capture, to the Allies, they may sell and export them to Germany and Austria. We have no concern with the fact that chiefly because of Great Britain's command of the sea the Allies have put themselves in the position of being able to prevent the importation of arms by Germany and Austria. We will sell freely to Germans or to Austrians. It is their concern, not ours, that shipments would run the gravest risk of capture by British cruisers. The misfortunes of war have put Austria and Germany at a disadvantage. Mr. HITCHCOCK proposes that by a law passed in Congress and signed by the President we shall rob Great Britain, France, and Russia of the advantage they have gained.

Had we enacted this prohibition before the breaking out of the war, it would have been foolish, it would have been a serious restraint of trade, it would have caused us great loss, but it could not have been called unneutral. Mr. HITCHCOCK, would, however, put us in the position of watching the conflict until the fortunes of war have brought a manifest advantage to one group of belligerents and then interfering to deprive them of the fruits of their victories and to relieve the other group of the inconvenience incident to its defeats. If that is neutrality, then the word has taken on a new meaning. We entirely agree with Mr. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, whose letter appears elsewhere on this page, that the present condition as between the belligerents "is one for which the "United States is in no way responsible and of which it ought to take "no official cognizance."

GERMANY'S NAVAL DEFEAT.

The sinking off the Falkland Islands of Admiral VON SPEE'S cruisers Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, and Leipzig, with the Dresden and the Nuernberg reported fleeing, badly damaged, and still in the meshes of Vice Admiral STURDEE'S extensive fleet operation, together with the capture of two German colliers, makes almost certain the early end of the spectacular raids along the trade lanes of the South Atlantic and Pacific, which have spread the terror of Germany's name since the beginning of the war. The Strassburg and the Karlsruhe are believed to be somewhere in Atlantic waters. It was vaguely reported a few days ago that the German dreadnought cruiser Von der Tann had joined Admiral VON SPEE'S fleet. Perhaps the remark in the British official statement that "other combinations may be effected" has reference to a continuing movement against the Strassburg, the Karlsruhe, and the Von der Tann. A dispatch from Montevideo a fortnight ago reported the sighting of ten British warships 300 miles off that coast; the fact that the British Vice Admiral is in the South Atlantic, now divulged for the first time, would indicate that England has detached some heavy ships to cope with the German cruisers. Certainly the Invincible and her three sister ships might well have been spared from the Mediterranean for this service.

The wonder is that they were not spared sooner. It is yet more wonderful that the few ships that Germany had on the high seas at the outbreak of war could have maintained their raids and running fight so long without the advantage of a naval base, and in waters patrolled by the fleets of Great Britain and Japan. The exploits of Capt. VON MUELLER and of Admiral VON SPEE, who may have gone down with his ships that sank the Good Hope and the Monmouth off Coronel, make a brilliant chapter in naval history. Incidentally, the defeat of the German naval commanders may make less immediately urgent the demand of South America that a neutral zone be established ruling European belligerents off the waters of this hemisphere. With one belligerent finally silenced, there could be no further serious disturbance of the peace of the oceans.

MR. GARRISON'S REPORT.

The conclusion Secretary GARRISON reaches in his annual report is that "the army has never been in better "condition than it is today, from the "most recently enlisted man up to the "highest officers," but we derive from the report a clear idea that the army is still far from what it ought to be and that many immediate improvements are necessary. Mr. GARRISON praises, with some reserve, the bill recently passed providing for the expeditious raising of volunteers in time of war, but the substance of his report deals with the obvious needs of the army in times of peace and the practical steps that must be taken to make and keep it effective for defense. He points out that the recent field service of a part of the army, at Galveston, Vera Cruz, on the Mexican border, in Colorado and Arkansas, has been extremely beneficial to the men, who have well performed work requiring patience, self-control, discretion, and strict obedience.

He has no doubt that every community in the modern world needs the protection of military force, and he does not believe that any reasonable American citizen "has the slightest shadow of fear of military despotism." He deprecates the abominably false use of the word "militarism" when applied to any preparation for army efficiency in this country. As for the discussion as to whether or not "military preparation tends or does not "tend to avoid war," he considers it useless in the present situation. It is not in his mind, as it is not in any other patriotic citizen's mind, to demand any military preparation not absolutely essential.

These are all reasonable words, and their reasonableness and moderation should doubly commend the suggestions which accompany them. Mr. GARRISON finds the morale of the army good, the efficiency of its officers unquestionable. But he sees the need of an immediate increase of the forces to the limit allowed by law. An army of only 87,781 men, including the stationary Coast Artillery of 17,901, the quartermaster and hospital corps, staff, technical and non-combatant branches, is not sufficient as the mere nucleus of a defensive force. We must employ our soldiers not only in the United States, but in Alaska, on the Panama Isthmus, in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. We have only 2,935 officers in all, and in the United States last June we had only 1,495 officers and 25,405 enlisted men. All Mr. GARRISON asks is that the mobile army shall be filled to its full authorized strength. This would require 1,000 new officers and 25,000 more men. Our mobile army at home would then number only 49,602, surely not a standing army to justify the fear of "militarism."

The Secretary of War obviously favors a shorter term of enlistment. He argues that the whole army should be a military school, and he believes that with a year or eighteen months of sound training any able-bodied man will be ready for service, with occasional practice in the reserve. The question of the organization of a reserve force is most pressing. At present, after many years of talk and some legislation, we have no reserve at all. Mr. GARRISON, like Gen. WOOD, favors the establishment of a reserve on the same plan for the organized militia, the National Guard, which is now composed of 8,323 officers and 119,087 men, who must, under Federal observation, attend twenty-four drills a year and pass five days annually in the field.

A moderate and wise report Secretary GARRISON has made to the President, but other Secretaries of War have made wise suggestions, too, which have been unheeded by a perverse Congress. For that reason it is the duty of the people of the United States to keep an eye on all army legislation in this session. We could not hope for more, as the result of an exhaustive and impartial investigation, than the carrying out to the letter of the Secretary's plans. We need much more artillery and the ammunition for it, and there are various minor improvements to be considered. A very important one, which the Secretary does not mention, is the concentration of the army at a few large centres. It is political influence which keeps in existence remote posts no longer needed, and political influence (not confined to any one party, by any means,) is always a great barrier to army reform.

THE TREASURY'S LOOK AHEAD.

For the year ending last June the United States had a surplus income of "ordinary receipts" of $34,418,677. With the Panama Canal expenses the excess of disbursements was $408,264. The same items for the year now current are estimated to show an excess of disbursements of ten millions. That is nothing to the nation which has cash on hand of $161,512,615. Yet it is noticeable that looking ahead the estimates are exceptionally subject to discount. The customs income is affected both by the war and by the operation of a law whose effects would be sufficiently doubtful in normal times. The so-called war tax is an uncertain quantity. Most disturbing of all is the fact that the estimates are made in the same old way. Nobody is responsible for the balance between income and outgo. There is no "team work" between the Executive and Legislative departments, so that Congress feels under any obligation to pay any attention to the estimates of the Secretary. Neither department is in any position to regulate either expenditures or income with intelligence or efficiency. There exists no system of control accounts whereby either the administrating or lawmaking authority knows how the Government business is running. In this respect the Government runs itself, the year's outcome being happy or unhappy chance.

The conditions within Congress are chaotic. The Executive, for the reasons given, is unable to supply Congress with anything like a balance sheet. The estimates are guesses, without any ledger statement of what has been done, and without power to direct what shall be done. Congress deals with these guesses through independent committees, and pays as much or as little attention as it pleases to any of them. There are large items of expense which the Congress takes control of itself, without even the action of committees. How is it possible for the Treasury to look ahead when it is impossible to know within fifty millions what must be spent upon the "pork" bills, which will be voted without the least attention to the estimates now showing unfavorable comparisons with a poor year just passed? It is an illustration of the unfitness of Government to regulate business. Yet Government does not hesitate to take over business enterprises which would certainly become insolvent if run in the manner either of Government regulation of private affairs or of Government administration of public affairs.

It seems to be thought that it makes no difference what the Government balance is on either side of the account, or for what total, since the Government has only to take what it wants by a levy upon helpless citizens. In point of fact that idea has seen its best days. Business men at least perceive that if the Government cannot keep accounts it cannot run public or private business on commercial lines.

A NEEDED REFORM.

Dr. TALCOTT WILLIAMS, as President of the Honest Ballot Association, puts his finger on a very serious abuse in his letter to the Republican and Democratic County Committee Chairmen in New York and Kings. These gentlemen, under the present law, recommend appointments as Commissioners of Elections. The custom has been to secure party men, supposed to be opposed to each other by virtue of their party feeling, and, therefore, vigilant to detect any wrongdoing by each other.

That is a somewhat plausible, but by no means sound, theory, for the choice of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election. Even in these cases it would be far better to have men fitted by intelligence and character to do their duty efficiently and honestly quite apart from political prejudice. In the choice of Commissioners of Elections, however, the theory is not even plausible. It breaks down altogether. The chief duty of the Commissioners is to pass on the candidates for election officers, and to watch every step in the process of an election. As the Honest Ballot Association says:

> The office is one which demands men of the highest possible standing and character and who will feel themselves primarily responsible to the public. No Commissioner should hold an influential party position.

It is true that this is only one in many abuses in the election laws or in their administration. The whole system needs a thorough revision. It is reported to be the intention of Mr. WHITMAN, when he takes office, to set on foot such a revision. He must, of course, be very familiar, from his official and personal experience, with the working of the election machinery. He will have an opportunity to aid greatly in a serious reform of it. We should say that a bipartisan Commission of not more than seven members, made up of men who would command confidence in their ability and in their good faith, could prepare a sound revision in time for passage at the next session of the Legislature. We say a bipartisan rather than a nonpartisan Commission, for we are persuaded that the former would have fuller information, would better understand the conditions to be dealt with, and would gain a more favorable hearing from the members of the Legislature of all parties. Nonpartisan Commissions have never had any marked success in our State. Some of our older readers will recall a very eminent one which wrecked a report with many excellent ideas in it by recommending a property qualification for voters. But it would be of the utmost importance that the bipartisan Commission should be made up of entirely trustworthy men—such, for example, as Judge CULLEN and Mr. ROOT, or Mr. Low and Mr. MCANENY.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Logical, but Not Convincing.

An article contributed by Dr. JAMES P. WARBASSE to The American Journal of Surgery is intended to, and to some extent may, excite doubt as to whether some of the best-intentioned and most warmly praised efforts to mitigate the horrors of war really have that effect. He contends, on the contrary, that while these efforts do have the immediate result of lessening the amount of individual suffering at any given time, their ultimate and inevitable consequence is to postpone the state of affairs that compels the making of peace and so increases the aggregate injury to human beings and destruction of property.

The subject of Dr. WARBASSE'S criticism is the work done for the wounded of the several armies by the professedly "neutral" surgeons, nurses, and other persons in the field or at home—work done not to help one or the other side to gain its ends, but out of common humanity and on the principle that anybody who is in desperate need of help should get it, regardless of what he may do, or what may be done with him, afterward.

Dr. WARBASSE finds it easy enough to prove a logical inconsistency against the neutral surgeon who restores to efficiency a wounded man who, as soon as he is well, will resume the task of inflicting like injuries on other men in whose welfare that surgeon is not less interested. And the neutral surgeons as a class, together with all other neutrals who give one or another form of aid to the fighting forces, regardless of the side on which they fight, do defer the end of the war. As a matter of fact, he insists, they do not even save life, for the war will go on till there has been enough of killing and wounding and destroying to render one side or both unable or unwilling to make further sacrifices and ready to accept the conditions offered.

This is an argument hard to refute in explicit terms, and yet one feels instinctively that there is something wrong about it. What the wrongness is can best be made appreciable to a doctor, perhaps, by asking him if, when he sees a man in need of medical treatment, he gives or withholds it according to whether the man's illness is due to that man's own fault, or according to whether the patient is likely, after recovery, to be a benefit and a credit to the community in which he lives. It has been suggested that doctors do just that, but they never have and never will.

Improvement Almost Inevitable.

Knowledge of what the new Warden of Sing Sing Prison purposes to do with and for the inmates of that institution will excite hopeful expectations or gloomy apprehensions, according to the view taken of the convict.

Those who hold to the old theory that the convicted violator of law is incapable of reform, and deserving only of confinement for longer or shorter periods in conditions that will be punishment for his crimes, are sure to regard with disapproval the adoption of a plan which enables the prisoner by good conduct to earn practically every essential privilege except liberty that other men have. The plan will be commended by those who see the convict, if not obviously irresponsible because of "defectiveness," as a man differing from his fellows chiefly because his environment and training have been bad, especially in early life, but possessing, like the rest of us, a "better nature" to which successful appeal can be made, and with intelligence enough to learn, under wise instruction, that honesty, if nothing else, is more profitable than its opposite.

Holders of the former opinion oppose the "coddling" of convicts, demand that they be sternly treated, and ridicule as absurd or denounce as destructive of discipline the assumption that criminals have "honor" or can be trusted to govern themselves even in part. Believers in the new penology, on the other hand, deny that it is any longer in the experimental state. It has been tried, they say, for several years in several prisons, and has worked well in enough of them to hint, if not quite to prove, that the reported failures were due to the incompetency of the Wardens who applied the new methods.

As for the changes announced from Sing Sing, it is to be observed, first, that so utterly bad have conditions been there that any change whatever is almost sure to be for the better; secondly, of the privileges now accorded to the convicts, most of them are such that one wonders why they were ever withheld by one human being from another.

Imprisonment in the past has been expected to do three things—to punish, to deter by fear of more punishment from the commission of more crime, and to reform. The first end was certainly attained, though not as well as in the mediaeval torture chamber; the other two were achieved so rarely that "never" is hardly an exaggeration, and we all know the meaning that has been fastened to the word "jailbird."

Anyhow He Will Be With Them.

Latest of many high officials to assure a largely representative delegation of woman suffragists of sympathy with their cause, and to promise personal aid in promoting it, is our District Attorney, so soon to take his seat as Governor of our large State. To be sure, he was not very explicit in telling the claimants for votes just what, if anything, he would be able to do for them in his new position, but they have some reason for congratulating themselves, and their well-wishers can sincerely congratulate them on the assurances they received from Mr. WHITMAN that to the extent of his ability he would favor instead of antagonizing their movement.

The spokeswoman of the suffrage delegation, by the way, asserted that for every one man who is against them two are for them. That may be true, but one cannot help wondering whether the statement was based on trustworthy information, or merely on a belief itself founded on desire and hope. The census reports do not go into that question, nor, so far as is known, has any statistician supplied the figures.

The Governor-elect, quite properly, also gave a hearing to the "antis," who were present in numbers rather pathetically small. As usual, they labored under the cruel disadvantage of upholding a negative—of demanding that nothing be done. The too convenient answer to that is that in effect it contends for the Rightness of Things as They Are—a position that never was and probably never will be easy to maintain.

His Hopes Are Fallacious.

A Chicago inventor claims to have produced a steel so hard and strong that even the biggest of cannon cannot penetrate or crush it with their missiles. And such steel, he asserts, if used in the construction of forts, will make their taking impossible and so put an end to war.

His argument is difficult to follow, even admitting the impregnability of his forts, but why admit it—why not use the plausible assumption that the shells of the besieging enemy will also be made of the new steel? In that case the impregnable forts unquestionably will be battered down, for any material in rapid motion can destroy the same material at rest.

The Chicago man has simply revived the ancient puzzle—what would happen if an irresistible force were applied to an immovable body? War will be ended, if ever, by changes in the minds of men, not by changes in their implements, either of offense or defense.

EXPORTS TO BELLIGERENTS.

Should Not Be Regulated with Reference to Success of Any Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I learn that legislation is proposed which has for its purpose the restriction of exports by American manufacturers of munitions or other supplies which are required for the service of the contestants in the present war. This legislation is urged on the ground that, under existing conditions, one group of contestants which, with the ocean open to their vessels, is able to obtain these supplies, secures an undue advantage over the other group, the commerce of which has been blocked by the opposing navies.

According to my understanding such a change (or any change arrived at during the progress of the war) in the provisions of the statutes or regulations controlling exports would itself constitute a breach of neutrality. The munitions and supplies in question are open to the purchase of all of the contestants, the shipments being of course made at the risk of either the shipper or the buyer. If in the progress of the contest the commerce of one group of contestants has been blocked, the condition is one for which the United States is in no way responsible, and of which it ought, according to my understanding, to take no official cognizance; that is to say, it ought not to make the success of the operations of one group of contestants the ground for shaping American legislation so as to favor or to protect another group. I trust that this view of our national policy and of our national responsibility will meet the approval of Congress and of the President, and that it may secure the all-valuable influence of the support of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.
New York, Dec. 9, 1914.

The Times's Christmas Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Splendid as was your achievement of the famous "Holy Grail," the Christmas number of THE NEW YORK TIMES with reproductions of Boutet de Monvel's Joan of Arc paintings marks an epoch in color printing. But more than that, it is a distinct compliment to the intelligence and culture of your readers. It seems impossible that any can look upon these panels, so wonderfully produced in your Christmas number, without the most profound admiration for the artist's genius in conception, drawing, and coloring, and instinctively thank and praise you and all the many others for giving us the opportunity of feasting upon these panels.

We certainly owe you and your associates much for placing in our homes a paper so complete in its sphere of reporting the world's events and so fine and sufficient in its magazine section. CHARLES HANSEL.
New York, Dec. 8, 1914.

Our Rights as a Neutral.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The invasion of the territory of a particular neutral may be conceded to have no tendency to injure any other neutral, but the practice of planting mines in the high seas has a direct bearing upon the interests of every neutral nation which has a ship afloat on the seas, and the question seems to be, Must a nation wait until it has been actually injured by the belligerents' transgressions of neutral rights before it expresses disapproval, though it may see its fellow-neutrals suffering and overwhelmed, and though it may realize the imminent danger which threatens its own interests, as in case of mines in the sea beyond territorial limits? G. M. D.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 8, 1914.

MILITARISM.

Dr. Butler Corrects an Impression of His Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your interesting editorial of today entitled "This Is Not Militarism," there is a reference to me which once more illustrates a fact that has often struck my attention. Many years ago, in the course of an address at Vassar College on "Public Opinion," I ventured the statement that one of the most usual methods by which public opinion was led to mistaken views of individuals and of movements was through an inaccurate or inadequate report in one newspaper which then became the basis for editorial criticism in numerous other newspapers. On the following morning THE TIMES printed in a conspicuous place a report of this address which was in one slight and almost insignificant particular inaccurate. Two days later this inaccuracy was seized upon as the basis for a very vigorous editorial denunciation in the columns of The New York Sun, which denunciation rattled round through other newspaper offices for some weeks.

In your editorial of today you place in quotation marks certain language which the reporter of The Evening Post, who interviewed me on the subject of the present propaganda concerning national preparedness for war, printed without quotation marks and on his own responsibility. Yet he reproduced with such substantial correctness what I did say on this topic that the misinterpretation that your editorial suggests is one to be corrected at once.

The substance of what I said and which is reproduced compactly in the interview in The Evening Post, on which your editorial is based, was that a little detective work would probably reveal the fact that despite the appearance of spontaneity, the various outcroppings of the present agitation for a large military establishment and for increased military expenditures might be traced to a single inspiring source. This may or may not be correct, but it is substantially what I said. I believe it to be true. I added that in some cases at least I believed those who were behind this movement had a business interest in its success. I believe this also.

I added that one of the strange things about a movement of this kind was that it could secure the sincere and enthusiastic support of men of the type of some of those who were announced in the public press as serving on this Committee of Organization. I mentioned by name to the reporter some of the very men whose names are cited in your editorial of today. Their sincerity and high-mindedness are just as great as those of men who hold an opposing view on this subject, but I find that fact makes it more difficult for me to understand their attitude rather than less so. The case against a military agitation in this country at the present time seems to me so conclusive that I find it difficult to comprehend why such agitation should be undertaken and promoted by men of this high type.

It goes without saying that no reasonable person is opposed to an inquiry into any matter of public concern if such inquiry is demanded by a considerable portion of the people, and if it is pressed in good faith. But in the present case what is in mind appears to me to be much less an inquiry than an agitation and an exploitation. Unless I gravely misread the signs, what is intended is to frighten the people of the United States with tales about invasion and attack on the part of somebody or other.

All this seems to me so baseless, both in fact and in theory, as to be wholly unreasonable. Moreover, were such an agitation to become general throughout the country just now, and especially if it were to be successful in forcing public action in the form of greatly increased military expenditures, accompanied with violent talk in Congress about foreign enemies and the necessity of preparing to defend the nation against them, our position and our influence in the world would be gravely compromised. Such action on our part would take this nation down from the high pedestal on which it stands at present and would put it in the position of imitating the disastrous and forlorn policies which are today wrecking Europe. If we are to maintain our moral force, we must refrain from shaking our national fist or even from clenching it.

As I stated to the reporter of The Evening Post, the army and navy of the United States have a distinguished record of service in the work of police, in the work of relief and philanthropy, and in the work of public sanitation and engineering. These are the proper fields of work for the army and navy of a democratic people. Surely no one will begrudge whatever may be necessary to make them strong and effective for these ends. When we pass beyond that, however, and begin to measure our strength in terms of military and naval units against the military equipment of the nations of Europe, we have entered upon the fatal path of militarism. We shall have then turned our nation's thoughts away from the rule of law, back to the rule of force.

It must not be forgotten that militarism has its origin in a state of mind and that in reality it is a state of mind. Shall we never learn the full meaning of Lowell's fine line and cease trying to

> "Attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key."

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.
New York, Dec. 8, 1914.

A Jerome Avenue Shelter Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a frequent visitor to the Montefiore Home, at 210th Street and Gun Hill Road; in fact, I visit a relative there every week. I have often waited from fifteen to thirty minutes, and sometimes longer, for a Jerome Avenue car on my way home.

It is very vacant in this locality, and as the cold weather is now setting in, I think that the railroad company which operates its cars on Jerome Avenue should afford some means of shelter from the cold winds and bad weather. Since the majority of visitors are elderly people, I think the company would be doing a good turn if it would place at the corner of Jerome Avenue and Gun Hill Road one of its old cars which is beyond use so far as transit is concerned.

A FREQUENT VISITOR.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1914.

Lost Apartment House Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to echo the sentiments of J. B. L. in a recent copy of your paper in regard to the delivery of mail in apartment houses. Downtown in the large office buildings the carriers visit each office and deliver the mail to its proper destination. Why cannot this be done uptown? In London each apartment has its letter box in the door and the mail is dropped in at each apartment by the letter carrier. Here it is left in the hall for ignorant elevator boys to distribute, the consequence being that many letters are lost. L. C. B.
New York, Dec. 8, 1914.

Danger in Government Ships?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President's programme for legislation by this Congress, as published, states that it is his intention to push his proposition for Government ownership of freight and passenger ships.

Should Congress enact such a law, I beg to inquire what would happen if these United States Government ships were held up by the cruisers of a foreign power.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.
New York, Dec. 8, 1914.

JAPAN DISAPPOINTS CHINA.

Sensation Caused by Baron Kato's Statement as to Kiao-Chau.

PEKING, Dec. 9.—The Chinese press and Chinese officials express deep disappointment with Foreign Minister Kato's statement in the Japanese Diet yesterday concerning the future of Kiao-Chau, which was at once made public here.

In his announcement Baron Kato said that it had not been decided whether Japan would return the captured German territory of Kiao-Chau to China.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The statement by Baron Kato in the Japanese Diet yesterday that Japan had made no promise to any country to return Kiao-Chau to China attracted much interest in official circles here.

Secretary Bryan would not comment on the matter today, and referred inquirers to statements already made.

After the entry of Japan into the war, Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, in reply to an inquiry announced that Japan had no intention of gaining territorial extension as a result of the war. Kiao-Chau was not specifically mentioned in that statement, although it might have been inferred that it was included.

The Japanese Embassy here never made any formal statement to Secretary Bryan that Japan would return Kiao-Chau to China, although it is said to be possible that some such impression may have been conveyed in conversation by a member of the embassy staff.

It may be stated authoritatively that while Japan has not formally undertaken to surrender Kiao-Chau she has not officially committed herself to its retention. The whole subject of the disposition of the former German possessions in Asia and Australasia is still under consideration. It has practically been decided that these questions must await the end of the war.

HERVEY'S FATE IN DOUBT.

School Board Refuses to Reappoint Him, but Permits Renomination.

Walter E. Hervey was nominated yesterday at the Board of Education by Superintendent Maxwell to succeed himself as a member of the Board of Examiners, at the salary of $6,000. The nomination was, however, rejected by a vote of 19 to 16, 24 votes being necessary for an election.

Mr. Hervey's nomination had been approved by the Committee on Nominations on the strength of an opinion from Corporation Counsel Polk that, although examiners should be selected from an eligible list, Mr. Hervey might be re-elected legally without a Civil Service re-examination.

When the question came before the board yesterday, an attack was made on the examiners by Mr. Stein and Mr. Barondess. An animated discussion followed, which resulted in the board going into secret session for an hour. When the reporters were re-admitted it was learned that the City Superintendent might renominate Mr. Hervey if he saw fit.

The Board of Examiners was created in 1898 and put under Civil Service rules. All of its members have been serving on it ever since, having been elected and re-elected. Dr. Maxwell is the Chairman of the board.

AGAINST A STATE POLICE.

Whitman Says a Constabulary Might Violate Home Rule.

Gov.-Elect Charles S. Whitman was too busy working on his message to the Legislature yesterday to give much time to applicants for office. He said he had not as yet found a man for his successor as District Attorney. Ex-District Attorney Edwin Duffy of Cortland County, who was a classmate of Mr. Whitman, and Senator-Elect William H. Hill of the Thirty-ninth District were Mr. Whitman's only political callers yesterday.

Mr. Whitman has listened to many arguments from persons anxious to enlist his interest for a measure to establish a State Constabulary, but he has declared himself utterly opposed to any such measure that would affect the status of the police force in this city, on the ground that it would be a violation of the home rule principle.

Civic organizations in Queens are preparing to urge on Mr. Whitman the appointment of a man from Queens on the Public Service Commission to succeed Milo R. Maltbie, whose term expires on Feb. 1. Leander B. Faber is one of the candidates.

GOVERNOR HELPS HARTIGAN

Sentence of Former New York Policeman Commuted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Gov. Glynn today commuted the sentence of John J. Hartigan, the former New York policeman, who was sentenced on April 12, 1913, to serve a term of not less than two years and six months minimum nor more than three years and six months for perjury. This commutation was granted upon the recommendation of Judge Seabury, who tried the case, and District Attorney Whitman.

The Governor has commuted this sentence to the term of one year eight months and twenty-seven days minimum, which allows Hartigan to appear before the parole board at their next meeting at Sing Sing prison.

BURNS IS A SUFFRAGIST.

City Will Be Cleaned Up When Women Vote, He Says.

When women get the vote they are going to be detectives, and then the city will be cleaned up and fit for children. That is what Detective William J. Burns told the women at the Suffrage Shop in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon.

"When you are detectives," he said, "you must go after the man highest up. It is no use locking up a lot of little chaps."

Mr. Burns has a good opinion of women, and he says they know politics.

Grab Barrel for Christmas Gifts.

High cost of living is being reduced at the Women's Political Union, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, by a pork barrel. Paying 5 cents a chop, visitors may take a grab from the barrel, and there are wonderful bargains for Christmas presents. At a sales table, everything being donated, there are bargain prices. The pork barrel will be open all the week. Mrs. Henry Butterworth and Miss Anna Constable dispense the chops.

Whitman to Make Suffrage Speech.

Governor Whitman is scheduled for a suffrage speech in Albany in the early part of the coming year. This is following a promise he made to Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse at Newport last Summer. Since then he has not been able to take the time and has suspended his promise until after the first of January. A big meeting will then be arranged in Albany to suit his convenience.

Hotel Men Elect Their Officers.

The Hotel Men's Association of New York City, at the annual meeting last night at the Hotel Astor, elected their officers. President, T. P. Green, Hotel Woodward; Vice President, David H. Knott, Hotel Earle; Treasurer, William H. Valguette, Hotel Woodward; Secretary, Harry P. Stimson, Hotel Cumberland; Executive Committee, George C. Boldt, Fred A. Reed, John McE. Bowman, Paul P. Bowden and Claud R. Nott.

Exhibit of American Inventions.

More than a hundred American inventions will be on exhibition at the third International Exposition of Inventions, which will be opened on Saturday night in the Grand Central Palace. The inventions range from a patent button fastener to an automobile engine. A number of the largest manufacturers in the country have expressed their intention of visiting the exposition, with a view of selecting such inventions as will meet their requirements.

HERRICK SIDESTEPS HIS POLITICAL BOOM

Ex-Ambasador Says He Will Not Capitalize His Services Abroad.

RECEPTION LASTS ALL DAY

Reserves Comment on the War for Washington—Gets Legion of Honor Ribbon on Ship.

Myron T. Herrick, appointee of a Republican Administration, who retained his post as Ambassador to France for almost two years under a Democratic administration, and has won special distinction by his services in behalf of his countrymen, as well as of Germans and Austrians, since the war began, arrived yesterday morning on the Rochambeau of the French Line. He was enthusiastically received, and the enthusiasm kept up with more or less strength until he and Mrs. Herrick left for Cleveland last night on the 6 o'clock train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Union Club of Cleveland will give him a dinner tonight.

The chief incident of the voyage was the presentation of the ribbon of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor to Mr. Herrick by Capt. Dumont on behalf of the French Republic for his meritorious services during the crisis in Paris. The news that the French President had so honored the ex-Ambassador was sent by cable to M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, who instructed Capt. Dumont by wireless on Tuesday to present the ribbon of the order to Mr. Herrick. The Captain is a member of the Legion of Honor and empowered to give the first accolade.

The red ribbon was pinned to the lapel of Mr. Herrick's coat by Capt. Dumont with a brief speech congratulating him. Mr. Herrick thanked Capt. Dumont and expressed his appreciation of the honor. When he landed yesterday he wore the red ribbon on the lapel of his coat.

At Quarantine, when he greeted the advance guard of the big Reception Committee that was waiting for him on the pier, he was confronted with an incipient boom for the Presidency of the United States. This he sidestepped, if he did not actually still.

Calls His Boom "Nonsense."

"Whatever credit may be due me for whatever services I may have been so fortunate as to perform for my countrymen in Europe, I shall not capitalize," he said. "I cannot discuss such nonsense as this boom." However, those particularly interested seemed to take comfort from the fact that the former Ambassador spoke not with a frown, but a smile.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith and Parmeley Herrick, Mr. Herrick's son, boarded the Rochambeau from a police boat, and the revenue cutter took down the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Colgate Hoyt, Ralph N. Wallace, and W. I. Ohmer, representatives of the Ohio Society of New York, and H. O. Van Hart of Cleveland, representing the big delegation of Clevelanders who had come on to greet Mr. Herrick. They had big bunches of American Beauty roses for Mrs. Herrick.

In the reception room on the French Line pier, which had been decorated with flags and flowers, were gathered the Cleveland delegation and many prominent New York business and professional men, together with the Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel. John D. Crimmins, Theodore P. Shonts, Isaac Seligman, A. Barton Hepburn, William Greenough, George Gray Ward, Henry W. Taft, Henry Clews, E. J. Berwind, William R. Willcox, and William F. Sheehan were among those who braved the weather and the early hour. The French Government was represented by G. Bosseront d'Anglade, the Consul General. When Mr. Herrick entered he got three cheers, and a second round was given for Mrs. Herrick.

After shaking hands all round, Mr. and Mrs. Herrick drove in an automobile to the Waldorf-Astoria, where the former Ambassador was escorted to the rooms of the Ohio Society, and for about an hour the informal reception was continued, a steady stream of callers finding their way to the place, among them William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who was once offered the Ambassadorship to Paris, but declined; ex-Senator Dick, of Ohio; and M. Vassadarkis, Greek Consul General at San Francisco. Mr. Herrick and his family had luncheon in their rooms at the Waldorf.

Won't Talk About War.

Mr. Herrick said he didn't know anything about politics.

"I thought politics was over with the election," he remarked. "I have been away from the United States a long time.

"I don't want to talk about myself.

MISS DODD, BRIDE AT ST. THOMAS'S

Daughter of Mrs. Edw. Menocal Married to Leonard Sullivan by Ohio Bishop.

HER ATTENDANTS IN PINK

Bride Wears Necklace of Diamonds, the Gift of Bridegroom—Reception at Menocal Home.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Dodd, daughter of Mrs. Edward Menocal, and Leonard Sullivan, son of Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan of 30 East Fifty-second Street, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Bishop Leonard of Ohio, an uncle of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Dev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's.

The chancel of the church was decorated with palms, with vases of lilies on the altar. There was a brief organ prelude before the ceremony while the ushers were seating the guests.

The bride walked with her stepfather, Edward Menocal, who gave her in marriage, down the long nave outlined with white satin ribbons. She wore a robe of ivory satin of simple design draped with rose point lace, and a superb lace veil, an heirloom in her mother's family, which fell almost to the end of the court train. The veil was caught in flat effect on the coiffure by sprays of orange blossoms. The only ornament was a necklace of diamonds and platinum, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a large bouquet of Bridal roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Elizabeth S. Sands of Newport was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids included the Misses Alice Y. Dickson of Morristown, N. J.; H. Dorothy Cramp, Margaret Kemp and Marice C. Cozzens of New York. They were gowned alike in frocks of pale pink satin with long tunics of lace and net, the bodice being draped with lace and having Medici collars of lace. Their large hats of amethyst velvet were topped with a single pink rose. Each carried a bouquet of Taft roses and orchids.

Arthur B. Sullivan of Allendale, N. J., acted as best man for his brother, and the ushers were Hugh J. Chisholm, Walter C. McClure, David Dows, F. Bailey Vanderhoef, George W. Vanderhoef, Jr., C. B. Stuart, and Courtland P. Dixon, 2d, all of this city, and H. Burton Noble, of Auburn, N. Y.

A small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride, in the Wyoming, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Menocal, the bride's mother, who received, was in a taupe colored gown, with a large white velvet hat faced with black.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mrs. Leonard of Cleveland, Ohio, wife of Bishop Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dickson, the Misses Dickson, Mrs. Edward Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Maclay Pentz, Mrs. Frederic P. Sands, Mrs. H. K. Place, Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Larom, Irving H. Larom, and Mrs. Barker Place.

WEDDED IN FLORAL BOWER.

A. C. Moss and Miss Edna Kottek Married by Rev. H. P. Mendes.

Albert Clayton Moss, a son of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Moss of Lancaster, Penn., and Miss Edna Kottek, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kottek, were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 17 West Seventieth Street. The house was decorated with roses and orchids, and the marriage took place in a floral bower, the bridal party approaching it through a crossed aisle. The Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, assisted by the Rev. Joel Blau, officiated.

The bride was gowned in white velvet trimmed with point de Venise. She wore pearls and carried white orchids. Mrs. Jacob Moss, wife of the father of the bride, in a pale green gown trimmed with sequins, and Miss Florence Weinberg, the maid of honor, was in a pearl colored gown covered with sequins of the same hue. Both carried pink roses.

Lester Moss was the brother's best man, and the ushers were Herbert Kottek, Gustave Fleischmann, Edwin Wolf, and Akiba Weinberg. There were 100 guests.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL WEDS.

Son of U. S. Marshal Married to Miss Rose E. Kreykenbohm.

The marriage of Matthew Arthur Henkel, second son of United States Marshal William Henkel, and Miss Rose Elizabeth Kreykenbohm, daughter of Henry W. Kreykenbohm of 208 East Eighteenth Street, took place last night in St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square, the Rev. Karl Reiland officiating.

Mrs. John J. Totten, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids included the Misses Dorothy M. and Georgiana K. Henkel, sisters of the bridegroom; Nellie Downs and Irene Greenthal. Little Miss Helen Audrey Michel was flower girl.

William Henkel, Jr., was best man for his brother, and the ushers were William and George Kreykenbohm, John J. Totten, and Charles Radley.

A reception followed at the home of the bride.

WED IN HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

Miss Madeleine Murtha the Bride of Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr.

Miss Madeleine Murtha, daughter of Mrs. John W. Smith of Bronxville and the late Dr. Eugene B. Murtha, was married to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. Dr. Francis P. Duffy officiating. Owing to mourning in the bridegroom's family, the wedding was quiet.

The bride is a granddaughter of Rear Admiral Benjamin Franklin Isherwood, U. S. N., retired, who was chief of the Naval Engineering Department at Washington, D. C., during the civil war. She is a graduate of the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

Mr. Kerwin is a real estate operator of this city and is a brother of Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin.

Miss Sara Delano Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sara Delano, a débutante of this season, to Roland Livingston Redmond, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond of 535 Park Avenue. Mr. Redmond is a grandson of the late Johnston Livingston, who was for many years President of the Knickerbocker Club. He is a nephew of Countess Henri de Laurier-Villers. No date has been set for the wedding.

WILLIAMSON—EDWARDS.

The wedding of Miss Marian Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Edwards, to G. De Witt Williamson, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 156 West Fifty-eighth Street. The Rev. Edwin E. Butler, uncle of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of ivory white satin with a court train and trimmed with rose point lace. She wore a necklace of pearls and a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried her great-grandmother's, carved ivory fan.

Mrs. William A. Lockwood, the bride's sister, was her matron of honor and only attendant. Butler Williamson acted as best man for his brother. Only the immediate families were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Williamson will live at 127 West Fifty-eighth Street.

DEBUTANTES' RECEPTIONS.

Misses Marjorie K. Elias and Marion Macdonald Introduced.

There were several coming-out affairs yesterday for débutantes.

Mr. and Mrs. William James Elias gave a dance last night at the Waldorf-Astoria to introduce their daughter, Miss Marjorie Katherine Elias. Receiving with Mrs. Elias and the débutante were the Misses Helen R. Morgan, Elizabeth Clarkson, Alice Delamar, Katherine Montgomery, and Katryna Weed.

The guests included the Misses Julia Edey, Margaret Warren, Katherine Oakman, Annie Gilbert, Mary Gilbert, Mildred and Elise Rice, Edith Sloan, Emalina Siker, Anna Sturgis, Marie Rising, Prudence Storey, Almy Gifford, Marjorie Smylie, Dorothy Lewis, Ada Norfleet, Mabel Venner, Caroline Zachry, and Helene Underwood; also Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. William Lowe Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Washburn, Dr. and Mrs. Le Roy Dow, Dr. and Mrs. John Erdmann, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Rionda, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Dundar Adams, and Clermont Barnwell, J. Fahys Cook, Robert R. Livingston, Geraldyn Redmond, E. de Peyster Livingston, Dunbar Adams, Henry Stimson, Shippen Davis, and Archibald Campbell.

Mrs. William Stone Macdonald of 1,305 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock for her daughter, Miss Marion Macdonald. Mrs. Macdonald and the débutante, in white satin and lace, had receiving with them the Misses Jean Fleming of Ottawa, Canada; Helen Case, Dorothy Cragin, and Helen Clarke. There was a dinner afterward for the receiving party and an equal number of young men, and informal dancing.

Mrs. Edward R. Stettinius and Miss Isabel Stettinius of 16 East Seventy-third Street entertained with a luncheon, nearly all of the guests being this season's buds. They were the Misses Symphorosa Bristed, Rosalie Bloodgood, Marie Thayer, Constance Peabody, Priscilla Peabody, Helen R. Morgan, Margaret Montgomery, Anne Woodin, and Vera Cravath.

MAYOR MITCHEL AT BALL.

Throng at Benefit for the Big Sisters at Ritz-Carlton.

The ball at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the work of the Big Sisters in the Children's Court brought out a large and fashionable crowd, and was preceded by several dinners. Mayor Mitchel and Mrs. Mitchel were among the guests at the dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Livingston gave, going later to the ball. Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were among the other dinner hostesses.

These hostesses, together with Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, and Mrs. Henry R. Winthrop, formed the receiving committee. Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, who arranged the ball, did not attend on account of mourning.

The dancing, which was general, began about 10:30 o'clock, and supper was served at midnight.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is President of the Big Sisters organization, which has offices at 200 Fifth Avenue.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting will entertain this evening with a dance at her house, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Ruth Cutting.

Mrs. H. Ward Ford will be the hostess today at a luncheon at her residence, 35 East Thirtieth Street, for Miss Esther Auchincloss and Miss Grace Pierce, who are among this season's buds.

Mrs. Bradish Johnson of 10 East Eighty-third Street is to give a dinner this evening for her daughter, Miss Marie G. Johnson, and will afterward chaperon her guests to the dance for Miss Cutting.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Aldrich, a daughter of ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, and Stephen M. Edgell, will take place today at the Aldrich residence in Warwick, R. I. Miss Aldrich is a sister of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose children are to attend the bride.

Attorney General Thomas Watt Gregory is at the Wolcott.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner W. Millett, (Miss Harriet Coleman Glover,) who were married last October, have returned from their bridal trip and taken an apartment at 40 East Eighty-third Street for the Winter.

Lamont D. Guerin of Morristown, N. J., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Ruth La Guerin, to Edwin R. D. Fox of this city.

Dance at the Catholic Club.

The postponed Thanksgiving dance of the Catholic Club took place last night in the clubhouse, 120 Central Park West. There were 350 members and guests present, and among those receiving were the wives of members of the Board of Management. This board includes Justice Victor J. Dowling, Michael J. Mulqueen, Edward E. McCall, John F. Martin, Thomas E. Murray, John R. Hulbert, and others. The club will hold its holiday dance on Dec. 28, and before the dancing there will be a vaudeville performance; there will also be a supper.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Sunswick Lodge of the Royal Arcanum will attend the performance of "The Law of the Land" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre in a body tonight.

James Forbes's new play, finally named "In the Limelight," will be produced at the Hudson Theatre on Jan. 4. The cast will include Douglas Fairbanks, Zelda Sears, George Sidney, Patricia Collinge, Olive May, Edna Aug, William Sampson, Ned Sparks, Sam Colt, Walter Kingsley, Stapleton Kent, Becky Bruce, Lillian Tucker, Josephine Lawrence, Harry G. Bates, Charles Foster, and Marie Marshall.

Eugene Brieux, the French playwright, will discuss "The Drama of Social Themes" at a meeting of the Drama Society at the Playhouse this afternoon. Admission will be free.

Miss Zelle Minor of Richmond, Va., is the composer of the third set of pieces selected from the many submitted to Winthrop Ames to be played by his orchestra at the Little Theatre between the acts of "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

Violet Romer, known both here and abroad for her Oriental and classical dances, will make her American reappearance in conjunction with the performance of the Greek ballet, "Pandora's Box," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre tomorrow afternoon.

George Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice, Parkes, Lauri De Frece, Davy Burnaby, Iris Hoey, Fay Compton, Madge Saunders, and eighteen others of the company which will appear here during Christmas week in the musical comedy, "Tonight's the Night," will arrive tomorrow on the Lapland from Liverpool. Paul Rubens, who composed the score for the production, is another member of the party.

CHARITIES.

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NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., President.

ALTMAN SHARES RISE $100 IN REAPPRAISAL

New Valuation Ordered by Surrogate Fowler Sets the Figure at $225 Each.

ONLY SMALL PART TAXABLE

Excess Amount on Stock Affected Computed on Probable Lifetime of Beneficiaries.

The reappraisal of the estate of Benjamin Altman, ordered by Surrogate Fowler, who was not satisfied with the valuation at $125 a share placed on the stock of the corporation of B. Altman & Co., was filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Appraiser Coggey. It set the stock price at $225. This affects only 3,010 shares bequeathed to employes out of a total of 30,000.

There were 19,990 shares bequeathed to the Altman Foundation, which the Surrogate held to be exempt from taxation under the transfer tax law. The rest of the stock, except 3,010 shares, was disposed of by Mr. Altman before his death to his secretary and friend, Michael Friedsam, and other employes, and it is exempt from taxation.

Mr. Coggey did not place on record in the report the evidence on which he based his conclusion. Under the new appraisal, the value of the corporation of B. Altman & Co., including the real estate on which the Fifth Avenue store is situated, jumps to a total of $13,396,936.50. The business is capitalized at $3,000,000. The foundation if it were taxed would be valued at $4,499,500. The good-will of the corporation is not specifically valued in the report.

In fixing the excess valuation of $100 on each share of the stock bequeathed to the employes in trust for life, the appraiser was guided by the fact that the corporation was entitled to buy it back on the death of each beneficiary at $125 a share, as provided in Mr. Altman's will, and the tax was fixed only for the period of the lives of the beneficiaries. The excess amounts are figured on the basis of the ordinary life table of each beneficiary as computed by the office of the State Superintendent of insurance.

Beneficiaries Affected.

The beneficiaries affected are Frank L. Nugent, Milton M. Klein, James H. Thompson, Alfred P. Boehm, William Scherer, and Flavius J. Perry, and the remainder interest of the B. Altman & Co. corporation in the bequests.

The table as submitted by the appraiser in his report shows:

Michael Friedsam, (no relation;) household effects, $2,487; library, $2,049; pictures, $114,000; Pope and Morello bequests, $10,000; 400 shares of stock of B. Altman & Co. at $225, $90,000; total, $218,492.

Frank L. Nugent, (no relation;) 750 shares, $93,700; life interest in excess of $100 a share, $84,655; total, $128,355.

James H. Thompson, (no relation;) 400 shares, $50,000; life interest in excess, $24,266; total, $74,266.

Milton M. Klein, (no relation;) 900 shares, $112,500; life interest in excess, $58,432; total, $170,932.

Alfred P. Boehm, (no relation;) 400 shares, $50,000; life interest in excess, $20,189; total, $70,189.

William Scherer, (no relation;) 70 shares, $8,750; life interest in excess, $2,611; total, $11,361.

Flavius J. Perry, (no relation;) 90 shares, $11,250; life interest in excess, $5,626; total, $14,876.

B. Altman & Co., (a corporation;) remainder interest in excess of $100 per share in the aforesaid transfers of stock totals, $111,639.

Interest in East Thirty-fourth and East Thirty-fifth Streets property between Fifth and Madison Avenues, with leaseholds, $3,758,889.29; East Thirty-sixth and East Thirty-seventh Streets property, $99,833.33.

Unexpended balance of the $6,000,000 of B. Altman & Co. bonds, $2,677,081.88.

Taxable Total $6,645,936.50.

The grand total of taxable property, deducting several thousands of dollars for exemption under the law, is $6,645,936.50, the appraisal shows. Attached to the report is a statement by Francis A. Smyth of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys for the executors, as follows:

"The executors are willing to accept this valuation of $225 a share as the value of the particular stock bequeathed to the employes. They think, however, that value is high and would not acquiesce in it and do not acquiesce except for the purposes of this appraisal of the comparatively small number of shares bequeathed to these people who were connected with the business."

In behalf of the State Controller's office it was stated:

"Owing to the fact that only small minority holdings were directed to be reappraised, the appraiser did not annex to the report and make public all the papers and facts presented which indicated the assets of B. Altman & Co. and the good will."

PLAN ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT

The Friars, Players, and Lambs to Give Various Entertainments.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Actors' Fund of America yesterday afternoon extensive plans were made for a series of benefits in an effort to raise $150,000, which is needed to keep the fund going.

The Friars' Club has undertaken to raise a large part of the money needed, and at a special meeting of the Fund Committee, called for next Wednesday, George M. Cohan, Abbot of the club, will detail the plans for a series of entertainments which the Friars will give. The Players, represented by F. F. Mackay, is to present a series of tableaux vivants, and Cohan & Harris, with the aid of their theatrical forces, will organize a monster festival for the Spring, which will be devoted to all forms, serious and comic, of out-door sports.

Daniel Frohman, President of the Fund, is to organize the annual Actors' Fund dramatic benefits in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

HERBERT FRYER PLAYS.

English Pianist Is an Artist of Considerable Accomplishment.

Herbert Fryer, an English pianist, gave his first New York recital last night in Aeolian Hall, assisted by Robert Maitland, baritone. Mr. Fryer's programme comprised Haydn's Andante and Variations in F minor, Beethoven's Sonata Op 110, Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue, Sixteen Waltzes, Op. 39, by Brahms, and three numbers by Chopin. Mr. Maitland sang a group of Schubert's songs and another group of songs by Lully, Hahn, Rubinstein and Wolf.

The pianist revealed himself as an artist of considerable accomplishment. He has technical fluency, marred last night only by an occasional wrong note; a tone that is uniformly of fine quality, and an alert, nervous style. He plays with intelligence and variety, and a not unimportant element of the latter is his ability to shade a phrase. He is altogether an artist worthy serious consideration.

Mr. Maitland has a voice of fine, rich quality, especially in its lower and middle ranges, and he sang his songs in good style.

Puccini's "La Boheme" Repeated.

Puccini's "La Bohème" was given for the second time at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with the only changes of cast bringing Mme. Alda as Ulimi instead of Miss Bori and Robert Leonhardt as Benoit. Miss Schumann was again Musetta and Messrs. Botta, Scotti, de Segurola, and Tegani played the four Bohemians. Mme Alda was in better voice than at either her operatic or concert appearances previously this season, especially in the third act her singing found favor and was liberally applauded. Mr. Botta was surer of himself than at his début, which was made as Rodolfo, and the others repeated their familiar characterizations. Mr. Polacco conducted.

C. A. MOORE DIES AT SEA.

President of American Protective League Was on His Way to Rome.

Charles A. Moore, President of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., died while at sea on the Rotterdam, in which he left this city on Dec. 1, according to a radiogram received yesterday by the firm. Mr. Moore, who was accompanied by his wife, intended to spend the Winter in Rome.

He was born on a farm in West Sparta, N. Y., in 1846. He was left an orphan and was educated at Lynn, Mass., by an uncle, who was Principal of a high school there. In 1862 he enlisted in the navy and served with the crew of the San Jacinto. In 1873 Mr. Moore bought an interest in the Ashcroft Manufacturing Company, a small hardware concern. Two years later he moved to Brooklyn and founded Manning, Maxwell & Moore, makers of railway and machinists' tools. He was also President of the Consolidated Safety Valve Company, the Hayden & Derby Manufacturing Company, the Hancock Inspirator Company, and the Shaw Electric Company.

Mr. Moore was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, President of the American Protective League, Vice President of St. John's Guild, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Sons of the Revolution, the Ohio Society, the New England Society, the St. Andrew's Society, the Society of Genesee, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the National Civic Federation.

He was a member of the Union League, the Republican, Riding, and Lawyers' Clubs of New York, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. His home was at Greenwich, Conn., where he owned a farm at Round Hill.

Capt. Buford, U. S. N., Dies in Paris

Capt. Marcus Bainbridge Buford, U. S. N., retired, died at his home in Paris, France, on Monday, in his seventieth year. He was one of the well-known Buford family of Kentucky and was born in Louisville and was graduated from Annapolis. He resigned from the navy in 1900 with the rank of Captain and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war volunteered and saw active service in Cuba. For a time he was in charge of the transports taking troops from Tampa, Fla., to Cuba and later was in charge of the transport service between San Francisco and Manila. Twelve years ago he went to Paris to live. Capt. Buford was a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington. He was unmarried.

The Rev. Maurice W. Britton.

The Rev. Maurice William Britton, rector of St. Clement's Episcopal Church in this city, died on Tuesday night in St. Luke's Hospital. He was born in England forty years ago, and was ordained a deacon in 1888 and advanced to the priesthood in 1891. His first assignment was at Fort Maitland and South Cayuga, in the diocese of Ontario, Canada. He remained there until 1896, when he became rector of St. Barnabas's and St. Catherine's Churches at Niagara, Canada. The Rev. Dr. Britton had been rector of St. Clement's Church for the last five years.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY FINK, who with his brother was in the warehouse and storage business in Brooklyn, which was established by their father, died on Tuesday at his home, 711 Chauncey Street, aged 52 years. He was a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 656, F. and A. M., De Long Council, Royal Arcanum, and a Trustee of the Eastern District Turn Verein.

Mrs. JAMES GILLIN, wife of a lawyer in this city, died in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, on Monday. Mrs. Gillin was born in Orange, N. J.

JAMES WATSON EDGETT, 62 years old, a retired restaurateur of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his residence, 552 Third Street, that borough, leaving a wife and two daughters.

PHILIP SCHUPBACH, a real estate operator, died at his home, 1,144 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 50 years.

WILLIAM HICKEY, a civil war veteran and retired Police Sergeant, died in the German Hospital on Tuesday of pneumonia. Mr. Hickey was 69 years of age and had been a member of the Police Department for twenty-three years. He lived at 232 Grove Street, Brooklyn.

BERTHOLD PILZER, a retired bookbinder, is dead at his home, 431 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

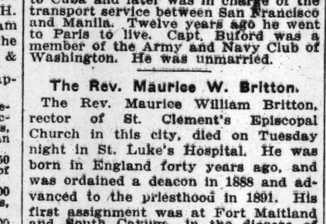
HENRY M. McKEAN, a well-known Brooklyn lawyer and a descendant of Thomas McKean, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died on Tuesday night at his residence, 433 Rutland Road, Brooklyn. He was born in that borough 68 years ago. His mother, who was Miss Eliza Ward Peil, was a direct descendant of Lord Peil, one of the earliest settlers in Connecticut. Mr. McKean was admitted to the bar in 1871. He was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association, Brooklyn Bar Association, and Montauk Lodge, F. and A. M. His wife survives him.

Mrs. THERESA WORTH, widow of State Senator Jacob Worth, died on Tuesday at her residence, 361 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-fifth year. Mrs. Worth was born in that borough. Her husband was a civil war veteran, the first Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn, and at one time City Works Commissioner of that borough. Mrs. Worth is survived by a son, Louis R. Worth, a real estate operator, who was formerly a Police Magistrate of the old City of Brooklyn.

Mrs. EMMA THEODOSIA KILMER, a retired school teacher and wife of George L. Kilmer, a civil war veteran and author, died on Tuesday at her home, 1,068 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Bethlehem, Penn., 82 years ago. Mrs. Kilmer was a graduate of the New York Normal College, and was associated with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Stanton in the "movement for woman suffrage." She also assisted her husband in the editing of the "Photographic History of the Civil War" and "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." Besides her husband she is survived by a daughter.

Capt. JOHN GODFREY, for fifty years a pilot on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and said to have been the oldest pilot on the Ohio, died at the Marine Hospital in Louisville, Ky., yesterday.

JOSEPH AUDESIRK, a foreman in the Trent Tile Works in Trenton, N. J., died at his desk from heart disease yesterday. He had been employed at the plant eighteen years.



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ELGAR'S ORATORIO AGAIN HEARD HERE

'The Dream of Gerontius' Given Its Sixth Performance by Oratorio Society.

MAKES DEEP IMPRESSION

Role Sung by Gervase Elwes, English Tenor, Admirably Seconded by Mildred Potter, Contralto.

The Oratorio Society last evening in Carnegie Hall gave its sixth performance of Sir Edward Elgar's remarkable choral work, "The Dream of Gerontius," under the direction of Louis Koemmenich. It again made the deep impression of an orginal and strong contribution to modern English music as it did in March, 1903, when the Oratorio Society first disclosed it to New York under Dr. Frank Damrosch's direction. The last of its several representations since the first New York performance was in March of last year, when it was given by the Catholic Oratorio Society.

It need hardly be recalled now that this oratorio, which first gave Elgar the commanding position he has since held, is a setting of Cardinal Newman's poem of the same title. The subject as well as its treatment seemed to signify, when the work was first heard, the liberation of English choral music from the traditions that had long held it fast, and the opening to it of new paths. The picturing of the mysteries that lie hidden across the portals of the tomb; of the disposition of a true believer's soul after his death, according to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, by the ministering agents of the Almighty's will; of the timidity, the tremulous rapture, the ecstasy of that soul in its passage toward the flame of the Everlasting Love—this is the subject of Newman's poem, to which Elgar has given significant and profound expression.

Elgar possessed the exceptional qualities needed to write such a work. He discarded the conventional and frigid formulas of English oratorio and found a more vital interpretation by making use of all the resources of the orchestra's modern technique, bold and independent writing for the voices, and to employing the device of leading motives, their combination and development. He abandoned the set air. The solo portions of the work are carried on in a kind of arioso, a declamatative, richly supported by the orchestra, and in developing this means of expression he has been peculiarly successful.

A large part of the effect of the work depends upon the skill of the singer who interprets the emotions of Gerontius, in the first part of the oratorio, then of the Soul of Gerontius in the second, by the delivery of this "endless melody." He must carry much of the burden of the performance. The task implies a keen sense of the significance of the poetic idea and sympathy with it, as well as a finished style of vocal declamation capable of expressing its fervor, its exaltation. The part was sung by Mr. Gervase Elwes, the English tenor who sang it here in 1909, and who has been the most authoritative exponent of the work in many performances of it in England. Mr. Elwes had only arrived in New York from England yesterday morning, after a tempestuous passage, several days overdue. Under these circumstances his voice was naturally not at its best.

It was somewhat lacking in resonance, and there were times when it seemed to be produced with a certain amount of effort. But there was nothing lacking in the complete comprehension of the work, or in the style in which it was presented—the finish of diction, the phrasing, the justness of accent, the emotional expression. Mr. Elwes was admirably seconded by Miss Mildred Potter, contralto, as the Angel, whose part is only less exacting than that of the tenor, and Mr. Frank Croxton, bass, as the priest.

The singing of the chorus in several passages of splendid nobility and impressiveness, as well as the complex chorus of demons, was excellent. There are many difficulties here in the orchestral part. Mr. Koemmenich showed that he had entered into the spirit of the oratorio and brought his forces to cope successfully with the numerous difficulties of Elgar's music.

Mrs. Sarah H. Goler.

Mrs. Sarah H. Goler, one of the oldest members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died of pneumonia yesterday morning, at her residence, 135 Cedar Avenue, Richmond Hill. Mrs. Goler was 84 years of age. In her early womanhood, Mrs. Goler was principal of the old Stanton Street School, on the east side. She left three daughters and a son, George W. Goler, the President of the Board of Health of Rochester, N. Y.

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GEORGE HAMLIN'S RECITAL.

An Interesting and Unconventional Programme of Songs.

Mr. George Hamlin, tenor, long known in New York as a singer of songs, as well as in oratorios, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Like most of his recitals, it had points of unusual interest and unconventionality embodied in the choice of a programme departing somewhat from accepted schemes. He began with Haydn's quaintly mellifluous English song, "In Thee I Bear so Dear a Part"; there were unfamiliar songs of Schubert, Schumann's brilliant Hidalgo, and "Der Knabe mit der Wunderhorn," which latter few sing; an air from Lalo's opera, "Le Roi d'Ys"; three "little songs" by Van Eyken, Fleck and Sinding, all charming; a pleasing "Nachtgesong" by Rudolf Ganz, and a truly fine song by Mrs. Beach, "Deine Blumen," these last two dedicated to Mr. Hamlin. In other groups John Carpenter, Roger Quilter, Grieg, Strauss and Weingartner were represented.

Mr. Hamlin's singing had all the high intelligence, the gift for interpretation, for conveying the spirit and significance of a musical setting that have before been admired in it. There are excellence and clearness of diction and a carefully considered declamation that give point and pregnancy, and that are not allowed to interfere with the musical flow; there is well-modeled phrasing, and there is the elusive spirit of vitality that rarely escapes from Mr. Hamlin's style.

His voice has sounded better than it did yesterday. In brilliant chest tones it was usually at its best. He used a good deal of the head quality, an excess of it, in fact, and, thus produced, the voice had not all the color and quality that by right belong to it. On the other hand, in low ranges Mr. Hamlin often gave a beautiful mezza voce. Mr. Richard Hageman played the accompaniments delightfully.

"THE GREASER" IS TRAGIC.

One-Act Melodrama by Ralph Morgan and George Cronin Well Acted.

Ralph Morgan, who plays the trembling rôle of Monty Vaughn in "Under Cover," has written, in collaboration with George Cronin, a one-act melodrama called "The Greaser," and, with Mr. Morgan himself in the principal part, this was given yesterday afternoon for a single performance at the Cort Theatre as a curtain-raiser for Mr. Megrue's play.

Mr. Morgan's part is that of a young man, who, on the eve of his own marriage, searches into the circumstances of his father's murder twenty years before, and stumbles on the truth that the "greaser" who did the killing was his mother's lover, and that there is the blood of the half-breed in his own veins. He shoots himself, and at the end the mother and the "greaser" are seen going out into the blinding blizzard at night, as the curtain falls you can hear the howling of the waiting coyotes.

There is violence here with a vengeance, but the material is too bulky for use within the half hour or thirty-five minutes of the playlet's duration. The material suffers not from malodroit handling, but from the simple fact that there is not half enough time devoted to making the progress smooth, and, above all, to making the sympathy sure. Excellent work was done in yesterday's performance by Mr. Morgan, and by the highly competent Lucile Watson.

MRS. SCHERMERHORN DEAD

Member of Old New York Family—An Unbroken Tradition.

Mrs. Julia Magdalen Schermerhorn, wife of George Stevens Schermerhorn and a member of one of New York's oldest families, died yesterday at her home, 67 West Fifty-second Street, in her seventy-fourth year. She was a daughter of William N. Gilbert of distinguished French ancestry and Mrs. Elizabeth Caroline Schermerhorn Gilbert, also a member of the original Schermerhorn family. She was married to Mr. Schermerhorn in the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg on April 26, 1839, and Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn celebrated their fifty-fifth anniversary in April of this year.

It was an unbroken tradition in their family that they never wrote a letter to each other. In all their years of married life, they were never apart for more than a few hours and a letter was never necessary. On one occasion, when Mr. Schermerhorn was delayed in reaching home by a railway accident, Mrs. Schermerhorn went to meet him on the train and the tradition remained unbroken. She was active for her age and it was related that she danced as lightly as a débutante on her fifty-fifth anniversary.

Her husband is the great-grandson of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, a commander of artillery at the battle of

WAR TAX TILL PEACE URGED BY M'ADOO

Should Be Extended by Presidential Proclamation, Secretary Says in Annual Report.

FOR INCOME TAX CHANGE

Wants Returns Made on $3,000 Gross Income, Instead of Net—New Tariff and War's Effects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In his annual report presented to Congress today W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, urges that the emergency war tax measure, instead of being allowed to expire on Dec. 31, 1915, be continued until peace is restored in Europe. He would have that fact determined by a proclamation of the President. The Secretary says that this extension is all the more necessary because, even with the return of peace, it will be a long time, in all probability, before the belligerent nations will be able to restore their productive power and foreign commerce, and even then the process must be gradual.

It is estimated that the deficit which must be made up by the war taxes will run between $60,000,000 and $100,000,000 per annum. Mr. McAdoo says that the war taxes should produce $54,000,000 in the current fiscal year and $44,000,000 in the first six months of the next year, or $98,000,000 in the thirteen months during which the act is effective.

The Secretary's report is very largely a history of the extraordinary situation created by the outbreak of the European conflict, and an account of the measures taken for its relief, but considerable space is devoted to the Federal Reserve act, which is printed in full, with the decision of the Organization Committee.

The Underwood tariff law is defended as a revenue producer, and the failure of the income tax to produce the amounts estimated is blamed in part upon evasions by many persons who have not made proper returns. Of the customs receipts under the Democratic Administration the Secretary says:

"When the tariff law was written it was estimated to produce from customs in its first year $270,000,000. There was actually produced in the year from customs $292,320,014, or $22,320,014 in excess of the estimates, which took into account the estimated revenues for three months under the old law and nine months under the new law. The tax on individual incomes amounted to $28,253,534, and the tax on corporations amounted to $43,-127,739.

"That the Tariff act of Oct. 3, 1913, not only justified the estimates, but as has been shown during its first year more than the revenue measure which it superseded, is shown by a comparison of the revenue figures:

	For Yr. Ended June 30, 1914.	For Yr. Ended June 30, 1913.
Customs	$292,320,014	$318,891,395
Corporation and Income tax	71,381,274	35,006,299
Total	$363,701,289	$353,897,695

"This makes an amount of revenue raised under the act of Oct. 3, 1913, greater by $9,803,593 than the amount collected the previous year under the preceding revenue measure."

Mr. McAdoo proposes that, to prevent escape from paying the income tax through making unjustified deductions, an amendment be added to the law by which it will be incumbent upon those having a gross income of $5,000 or more to make a return. Under the present wording of the law only those whose net income is $3,000 or more have to report. With this change effected the Treasury Department would have opportunity of passing on deductions and determining what amount of net income is taxable. As to the working of the income tax measure the report says:

It is obvious, upon the face of the returns, that there were more than 79,426 persons out of a total population of approximately a hundred million in this country who had net incomes of from $2,500 to $3,333 for ten months—the taxable period for the calendar year 1913. It may be said with equal truth that there were more than 114,484 people out of our entire population who had a net income of from $3,333 to $5,000, and more than 101,718 people out of our entire population who had a net income of from $5,000 to $10,000 for the same period. It is clear that there were thousands of persons who failed altogether to make a return as required by law. The remedy for this is, of course, to have the collectors of internal revenue in each district make an assessment upon those who, in the opinion of the collector, are liable to the tax and, in addition, to make such investigations as may be necessary to determine who in each district have failed to make proper returns.

The experience of the department shows that many erroneous and faulty returns have been made. This is due in most instances not so much to a purpose to escape the tax as to a lack of knowledge of the law. An immense amount of work devolves upon the Internal Revenue Bureau in checking up these returns, discovering errors, and reassessing the tax. This applies both to individuals and corporations. This work is being pushed forward with all possible rapidity.

The Secretary recommends the repeal of the provision by which income taxes do not accrue until ten days after the close of the fiscal year; he would make them accrue July 1 each year.

It is strongly urged by the Secretary that Congress authorize at once the construction of two more revenue cutters.

The total ordinary receipts of the Government last year were $734,673,166, made up of $292,320,014 from customs, $380,041,007 from internal revenue, $2,571,774 from sales of public lands, and $59,740,370 from miscellaneous sources. The disbursements were $700,254,480, leaving an excess of ordinary receipts of $34,418,677. In addition, $34,826,041 was spent on the Panama Canal, making an excess of total disbursements of $468,264. The nation has cash on hand of $161,512,615.

The ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1915 are estimated at $728,000,000, although it is pointed out that it is impossible to tell what effect the war will have upon cusoms. Ordinary disbursements are estimated at $710,000,000.

"The ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1916 are estimated under existing laws at $735,000,000. In this estimate customs receipts are figured at $240,-000,000. This is done upon the assumption that the European war will not be prolonged and upon the expectation that approximately normal importations will soon follow the conclusion of peace. The estimates for ordinary and extraordinary appropriations payable from the general fund of the Treasury, as submitted by the several executive departments and offices, are $713,765,104.80, which would indicate an excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of $21,234,895.20.

LOZIER MOTOR CO. FAILURE.

Concern Finally Confesses Insolvency—Case Sent to Referee.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 9.—The Lozier Motor Company, through counsel, appeared in the Federal court today and confessed insolvency, thus reversing its former attitude toward the petition in bankruptcy filed against it several weeks ago. Previously the company had confessed inability to pay its debts, but denied insolvency. In today's action Judge Tuttle sent the case to Lee Joslyn, referee in bankruptcy. The plants and other assets of the company must now be sold at receiver's sale.

Today's action renders the appointment of a committee of New York creditors to meet a committee of stockholders, named here last Monday, to attempt to devise means to continue the company in operation, of no effect. The New York men are expected to arrive in Detroit today. Their coming may hasten the work of the receivership, as it is expected that they will bring complete schedules of their claims and of the claims of other Eastern creditors.

It is probable that the Detroit Trust Company, which has been in charge of the temporary receivership, will be continued in that capacity, as it has the matter well in hand.

LOWERS REDISCOUNT RATE.

Federal Reserve Board Sanctions the Minimum of 5 1-2 Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Failure of the attempt to meet different degrees of financial strain in various parts of the United States by means of rediscount rates varying from 5½ to 6½ per cent. to fit local needs, was seen in an order issued by the Federal Reserve Board today allowing the Federal Reserve banks at Boston, Philadelphia, Dallas, and Minneapolis to put in force the minimum rates of 5½ per cent. for thirty-day paper and 6 per cent. for longer maturities, originally limited to the banks at New York and Philadelphia. Regional banks at all the centres except Kansas City now have the same rate, and it was said that Kansas City could have the lower rate if it applied. The rate there now is 6 per cent. for all maturities.

Secretary McAdoo said today that he had given no consideration as yet to the matter of transferring Government deposits from national banks to the new Federal Reserve Banks, as permitted under the law. He intimated that some transfers might be made soon, but said that he had not discussed this point with his associates on the board. It was learned that there was no truth in reports of dissensions in the board over the question of the law placing large amounts of Government money in banks in the South exclusively. The Secretary alone has discretion as to where the Government funds shall be kept, and he has not determined to favor the banks of any section.

Governors of the twelve Reserve Banks are expected here tomorrow to talk over a number of questions which have arisen since the inaugural on of the new system on Nov. 16. The board devoted its attention today to consideration of commercial acceptances, but announced no rulings on the subject.

WOOL MARKET QUIET.

Dealers in Pulled Goods, However, Report Active Trading.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The wool market has been very quiet during the present week, a distinctly waiting attitude pervading the entire district. Dealers specializing in scoured and pulled wools, however, report very active trading. Prices in all grades have been well maintained.

The most interesting subject of discussion in the trade at the present moment is the modification of the embargo on the exportation of British and Colonial wools. Though cables are received by several factors stating that such modification has been made, it is absolutely impossible to obtain details or to learn the nature of the guarantee which must be given in order to permit wools to be shipped to this country.

The prices on crossbreds maintain their high level, though merinos show slight recessions in some cases. This is attributed to the fact that a fair share of the offering has been of the strictly continental type which are not used extensively either by British or American manufacturers.

JERSEY BANKS MAY MERGE.

Directors of Three in Jersey City Favor Consolidation.

A movement is under way for the consolidation of the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, the Jersey City Trust Company, and the Third National Bank, all of Jersey City. A majority of the Directors of the three banks are said to favor the proposition, which will be submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting in January if not before, and the combination if carried out will go into effect in that month.

The assets of the three banks aggregate $22,000,000. The plans for the Commercial Trust Company to conduct the business of the other two banks as branches.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Reappraisement Cases as to Silk Yarns and Fabrics.

R. H. Macy & Co. were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy regarding the component material of chief value in so-called night lights. Appraiser Sague returned the articles as being composed in chief value of a non-enumerated substance and in part of metal. Duty was levied as a manufacture in part of metal at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the old tariff. The importer's claim was that the lights should have been classified as manufactures of wax and duty taken at 25 per cent. Judge Fischer holds that the evidence clearly establishes that these night lights are composed in chief value of paraffin, and should be accorded entry under the wax provision as claimed.

The same General Appraiser disposed of a case involving values on spun silk yarn from the Society Industrielle pour la Schappe, exported from Basel, Sept. 25 last. The merchandise was invoiced as "trait on cops in the gray," the varying entered prices being 21.75 francs per kilo, 24.25 francs per kilo, and 25 francs per kilo with a discount of one-half of 1 per cent., less 2 per cent. for commission. Other deductions from market value made by the shippers included cost of freight to seaboard. The Appraiser was dissatisfied with the invoiced prices and raised these as well as including the alleged non-dutiable items in the dutiable value. The importer, however, added back as dutiable the commission item. Judge Howell appears to regard the prices of the goods as correct, but sustains the action of the appraising officers in holding as dutiable the freight charges and the insurance. The New York consignees of all silk satin piece goods in black from Bianchini Ferler, Lyons, were sustained by the reviewing official in entering the goods at 9 francs per meter. Tare allowances of 1 per cent., and a discount of 20 per cent. are allowed.

INSURANCE LAWS FAVORED.

The convention of State Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents at the Astor yesterday adopted reports of committees recommending new legislation on fire insurance to various State Legislatures.

The bills, of which there are six, were drafted by H. L. Ekern, Commissioner of Insurance for Wisconsin, and they were supported generally by Commissioners from the Mississippi Valley States, but opposed by representatives of the Eastern and Middle Atlantic States. The New York men thought the bills went a little further than was necessary.

Summarized, the measures provide for State supervision over all rate-making bureaus, requiring each fire insurance company either to be a member of a rate-making bureau or to maintain its own bureau; prohibit fire insurance companies from discriminating in rates; provide for an inspection and survey of all fire insurance rates; prohibit the making of agreements between companies contrary to the public interest, and authorize a review of the rates fixed by any rate-making bureau.

A report on a bill for licensing insurance agents, which looked toward an inquiry into their character and qualifications, was adopted almost unanimously, and will be recommended to State Legislatures.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS
For Xmas Gifts
We Trust Any Honest Person
Cash or Credit
We do not ask employers' references. Call or write for illustrated Catalog 45.
L. W. Sweet & Co.
170 BROADWAY, N.Y.CITY 20th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK

BIG CITY SALARIES TO MEN WITH 'PULL'

John A. Hennessy's Son Was a Salary Standardization Expert with Tirrell.

$6,000 FOR G. W. FRANCIS

No Examinations for Many Other Men—Civil Service Inquiry Into All City Departments.

When the investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the State Commission was resumed yesterday in the Municipal Building it became known that the State Commission had decided to investigate all municipal bureaus and departments in its endeavor to find out how many employes obtained their positions without civil service competition. The commission took up yesterday the Bureau of Standards of the Board of Estimate of which George L. Tirrell is Chief.

Several employes who worked as experts in salary standardization under Mr. Tirrell in 1913 did not pass civil service examinations. Among these was Hoey A. Hennessy, son of John A. Hennessy who was employed as an assistant salary standardization expert in the Finance Department. He started at a salary of $750 a year, was raised a few months later to $1,434 a year and finally got $8 a day for six days a week.

Hennessy who said he was 25 years old testified that he was appointed on March 20, 1913, after he had been shown the nature of the work he was supposed to perform by George W. Francis, a city engineer. He said he had done reportorial work on The New York Press of which his father was editor at the time and that he had done some work on the aqueduct, such as drawing charts showing the amount of work done in certain periods.

"Since I had knowledge of engineering and newspaper reporting," said Mr. Hennessy, "I thought I was competent."

In the eleven months of his employment his designation on the civil service list had been changed three times, the record showed.

William L. Kavanagh, also worked as a salary standardization expert. He admitted in the municipal campaign of 1913 he went in an automobile on three consecutive afternoons, on the city's time, and delivered slides of Controller Prendergast, then a candidate for re-election, to many moving-picture houses. He received $8 a day and took no examination. When he was dropped last February, he became a bookkeeper in the controller's office. A few weeks ago he was appointed an investigator in the Department of Charities.

George W. Francis said he was appointed as a salary standardizer after he had been in New York City about three weeks. He said he received $6,000 a year, but never took an examination.

Francis admitted that he subscribed $20 to the Controller's campaign fund of 1913 and that others in his office also contributed.

"Do you know it is a misdemeanor to do any political campaigning in a public office?" asked President Neu.

"I did not know that," replied Francis. "The men came to me with the money and I only took it and turned it over."

Julian B. Thomas another witness said he obtained his appointment through the late Timothy L. Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff, sent him to the Controller who turned him over to Mr. Tirrell. Mortimer Green said he was appointed through the influence of Representative William Calder of Brooklyn. Walter F. Clayton said he had been appointed as a salary adjuster, although he had been thirty years a builder and had never done anything else. Several others also admitted that they had been appointed to the Salary Standardization Bureau without examinations.

The hearing will be continued today.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Incorporations today

Searle Unburstable Inner Tube Co., $400,000; J. C. Thompson, Orson Kilborn, F. H. Hall, Hotel Astor.

G. M.-P. Murphy Co., auditing, accounting, realty, railway supplies, $27,500; E. R. Duer, E. M.-P. Murphy, and G. M.-P. Murphy, 25 Broad St.

Tennessee Securities Corp., stocks, bonds, capital, no par value; C. Moore, R. B. Hicks, I. B. Tigert, Jackson, Tenn.

Jonas Wolff Co., women's wear, $40,000; Allen Rosenfeld, Abram Wolff, D. M. Jonas, 127 W. 112 St.

United Dollar Shirt Stores, $25,000; Hyman Clinger, Louis Perlman, Joe Reinhorn, 1,329 7 Av.

Anti-Puncture Corp., 1,482 B'way, compositions for preventing punctures, $20,000; S. V. Morris, Myra Emmons, C. H. Stanton, 105 Berkeley Place, B'klyn.

North American Supply Co., merchandise, $10,000; C. and C. B. Riker, F. L. Upjohn, Huntington.

General Colonial Co., advertising, publishing, $10,000; W. and J. L. Janover, C. E. Frankel, 30 Church St.

Benjamin Land Corp., Rochester, $15,000; George Burns, Helen L. Loveridge, F. M. Benjamin, Wampsville.

American Laccal Co., 1 Madison Avenue, highway and other construction, contracting, $10,000; W. F. Presley, B. A. Ryan, J. P. Walsh, 42 Newton St., Boston, Mass.

Haines Auto Accessories Co., $5,000; H. S. Hechheimer, Edward Ginsburg, Nellie F. Ray, 600 W. 183 St.

A. & K. Fireproof Storage Warehouse Co., $10,000; W. F. H., Harold H., and W. F. S. Armstrong Jr., 331 W. 85 St.

Great Northern Construction Co., $15,000; Benj. North, Harry and Joseph Falk, 720 W. 181 St.

Clement Manufacturing Co., B'klyn, women's wear, $5,000; J. J. Walsh, Jules Clement, Gustave Leighs, 24 E. 106 St.

J. Parker & Co., women's wear, $5,000; M. J. Newall, Louis Fein, Jacob Parker, 3,645 B'way.

Associated Theatrical Managers, hotel guides, advertising, $10,000; A. P. Barranco, L. W. Greimer, E. J. Carpenter, 601 W. 112 St.

Almirall & Co., Eddyville, heating, ventilating, fire extinguishing systems, $200,000; W. J. Wood, W. C. Adams, J. A. Almirall, 1 Dominick St.

Baker Electric Motor Service, $20,000; B. R. Spears, Frederick Bowers, F. A. Jennicky, 906 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn.

United Cravat Stores, neckties, supplies, $10,000; M. G. Fromm, S. L. Schoenfeld, A. M. Wasserman, 900 Home St.

New Denver Ford Starter Corp'n, $20,000; J. T. McGovern, M. L. Effinger, J. Robinson-Duff, 35 Broad St.

Metals Refining Corp., renew metals, manufacture clothing, $5,000; R. E. Samuel, W. J Spiro, G. J. Postley, 124 W. 23 St.

Authorizations: Tuxedo Mills, Passaic, N. J., $50,000; Rep. Samuel Tolesch, 394 Av. C. Sawyer Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill., $50,000; Rep. Ashley T. Cole, 404 E. 32 St.; U. S. Rubber Export Co., Wilmington, Del., $100,-000; rep. John D. Carberry, 1,700 B'way.

Capital increase: Goldburg Furniture & Carpet Co., Bronx, $100,000 to $200,000.

Capital reductions: New York Tanning Extract Co., N. Y., $1,545,000 to $61,800; Merchant's Importing Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Schenectady Club Stock Co., Schenectady; Hancock Academy, B'klyn; Harmon Realty Co., N. Y.; Two Hudred and Five Park Row Corpn., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 9.—Charters filed today: Harry W. Bealer Co., Camden, contracting, $100,000; Harry Bealer, Woodlynne, James L. Dougherty, W. P. Walsh, Camden.

Percy A. Gaddis Co., Jersey City, real estate, $10,000; Percy A. Gaddis, J. C. Dilatush, H. Dilatush, Jersey City.

Want to See Eagle Savings Books.

Justice Aspinall, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday ordered the Eagle Savings and Loan Company to show cause why it should not be compelled to permit a committee of shareholders to examine its books to obtain a list of the shareholders and the number of the shares they hold. The order is returnable on Dec. 11.

BUYERS ON THE WATCH.

Hundreds of buyers watch The New York Times daily to ascertain what new goods are on the market. Tell them what you have on the Business Page of The New York Times.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

FURS.—AM RETIRING FROM THE FUR BUSINESS; AM CLOSING OUT MY STOCK OF NATURAL, BLACK, KIT, PLAIN AND POINTED SIGKA, FOX SET WITH A REDUCTION OF 33 PER CENT.; DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY. L. FEINBERG, 189 6TH AV., CORNER 13TH ST.

JOBS OF COTTON AND SILK WAISTS, HOUSE DRESSES, COATS, AND STREET DRESSES; QUANTITY NO OBJECT; SPOT CASH. BEN F. LEVIS, RESIDENT BUYER, 15 EAST 26TH ST. PHONE 7197 MADISON SQUARE.

WANTED—Jobs of Fall suits, silk and serge dresses, coats and silk waists to close out at a price. Phone Mad. Sq. 4753, or apply at office, 95 Madison Av. KLINE'S PURCHASING OFFICE.

READY TO LOOK AND PLACE ORDER FOR LADIES' AND MISSES' SPRING COATS AND SUITS. CALL ALL WEEK. 55 EAST 11TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.

JOBBERS LOOKING at Spring samples of silk and cotton dresses; immediate orders placed on sight merchandise. Tenth floor, 159 West 25th St.

WE ARE NOW READY to look at Spring and Summer samples of cloth and wash dresses. Call with samples, 36 East 22d, fifth floor.

300 LADIES', MISSES' CORDUROY and cloth coats to close out; latest styles, $8; regular price, $12-$16.50. Bagednow Brothers & Co., 137 West 27th St.

3 IN 1 MIDDY BLOUSE; a practical novelty; patented Oct. 20, 1914; samples ready. Freedman, 816 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOBBER LOOKING AT STREET and evening silk dresses, also waists. Call morning until 12. Room 1,804, 15 E. 26th St.

Open for a large quantity of ladies' Spring coats, newest models. Call from 9 to 4. Gilbert Cloak Co., 43 East 12th St.

250 chiffon and lace waists to close out; fine assortment in styles, sizes, and colors. 109 West 27th St., fifth floor.

Jobber looking popular-priced waists, dresses, silk and cotton. After 2 P. M., 4th floor, 147 West 25th St.

Jobber looking at line of wash dresses from $8.50 to $36 per dozen. Tenth floor, 137 West 25th St.

Jobber looking at Spring samples coats and suits; all this week 4th floor, 159 West 25th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Spring dresses. Call with samples; orders given. 32 West 27th St., eighth floor.

Jobber ready to buy Spring line of waists and dresses; silk and wool materials. 1,182 Broadway, Room 301.

Jobbers of suits and coats will look at manufacturer's line this week at 6 West 32d St., first floor.

400 LADIES' FALL COATS to close out at a sacrifice. Russakow & Elross, 153 West 15th St.

Forty dozen serges and corduroys to close out at a price. Allwin Dress Co., 7 West 18th St.

Wanted to exchange Cincinnati time clock for standard make typewriter. Levison Bros., 49 W. 23d.

Wanted—Jobs of good coats for cash. Send samples and prices to H. H. Given, Peoria, Ill.

Jobber of skirts looking at Spring line. Rampion Cloak & Suit Co., 158 West 29th.

Spot cash for crepe de chine, 40 inches, at cheap price. Flote & Schaffer, 49 E. 21st St.

JOBBER ready to look at coats and suits for Spring. Apply 141 West 26th, first floor.

JOBBER looking at Spring suits, coats, desirable merchandise. Silverstein, 7 W. 22d.

Wanted—Balmacaan and Palm Beach cloth. Write for appointment. Z 364 Times Annex.

Wanted: Big jobs Misses' and Children's Fur Sets. Must be cheap. Fellows, 31 Union Sq.

JOBBER LOOKING AT SPRING COATS all week. Third floor, 18 West 27th St.

2,000 pile fabric coats to close out. Morris & Jaffe, 28-30 West 25th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¼@5 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....4¼@5 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

How the War Helps.

The stimulus given to the sale of knitting yarns in this country by the war, as well as that given to their manufacture here as a result of decreased receipts from abroad, has been the ill wind that has blown good to a certain machinery building concern that is located near Lowel., Mass. This concern makes a special machine which "balls" the yarn, and the plant is now running night and day to meet the orders that have been placed for it.

Samples After the Bid.

Among the interesting reports concerning the methods employed in letting army contracts in the piece goods market is one of a commissioner asking for bids and then informing the selling agents that the process by which the cloth is to be made will be submitted after the bids are in. Some of the sellers have been given knotty problems to solve, but it is doubtful if they have ever before been asked to figure on an unknown fabric. As one agent put it: "It is like asking a construction company to name a price on a house without giving the concern any specifications."

Woolen Goods for Women's Wear.

There is a strong tendency in the dress goods market toward a larger consumption of woolen goods for the Spring. In many quarters the statement is heard that women are growing tired of plain colored fabrics, such as serges, poplins, and gabardines, and will want their Spring and Summer suits constructed of other suitings. An evolution from the sand and putty shades, now popular, is expected to bring later on a considerable demand for tan. The suitings that give most promise of development at the present moment seem to be tweeds in tan color and diagonals.

Extent of War Orders.

A small order for flannel shirtings was placed yesterday in this market, but outside of this there appeared to be little else doing in the way of foreign army contracts. So far, it seems, the orders for cloth to be made for the European nations amounts to 2,500,000 yards, to be completed by Feb. 14. There have been 1,500,000 blankets sold, the bulk of these having been already delivered. In shirtings the mills in Canada seem to have obtained the lion's share, although two concerns here received large contracts. The feature that stands out most prominently in this business is the fact that so far only one uniform cloth mill has received an order.

Spring Styles for Women.

As operations for the Spring season progress a feeling of confidence is replacing the long spell of pessimism that has prevailed in the coat and suit trade. This is due principally, it is said, to a better understanding of what the characteristic styles for the Spring will be. In the early Spring models where silks are used, striped fabrics and taffetas predominate. Failles are also well thought of. The styles principally shown have the Eton jacket effects, with straight line or circular skirts. Sheer fabrics, such as crepe de chines, do not appear in the early showings except in popular-priced merchandise, and it is evident that hard finished silks will be in favor at least during the early part of the season.

Late Fall Opening.

The general sentiment in the piece-goods market, regarding the time when lines for the Fall will be opened up, seems to be that heavyweight goods will be shown later than usual. The reason given for this is the present unsettled state of business. A good deal of the time that ordinarily would be used in getting up samples has been taken up by the search for foreign army contracts and the details attending the getting of this business. The clothing industry is in no particularly fine condition at present, and until the situation mends and the mills are given an opportunity to gauge the future, it is thought best to delay opening Fall sample lines. It is generally understood, however, that prices will be much higher during the next heavyweight season.

Wishes to Help Business.

E. C. Porter, who on Monday took up his duties as agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, said yesterday he believed the bureau can be of exceptional service at the present time. Trade information regarding opportunities in foreign markets is now supplied to 12,000 American manufacturers. Mr. Porter said he hoped all merchants will feel free to call for any assistance the bureau is able to give. "If desires," said he, "to co-operate with every American manufacturer and exporter. It is glad to receive criticism, for by criticism improvements are possible. It only desires that the New York manufacturer and exporter will understand that it is in a position to serve and that it is willing to make every effort to render such service efficient."

Good Army Cloth Wanted.

The foreign Governments which are letting out contracts for uniform cloth in this country will insist on certain standards being maintained. A commissioner from one of the nations is now in the city for the purpose, it is said, of investigating cases where the quality of the goods made up for his country's army may fall short of what is desired. Stringent regulations have been made regarding the tensile strength of the army cloth. The warp of one uniform fabric must be capable of enduring a strain of from 73 to 75 pounds and the filling strength is placed at from 50 to 53 pounds. Both these tests are of a higher character than those demanded in United States Army specifications. This Government requires a 70-pound test for the warp and a 48-pound one for the filling of the uniform cloth. With the raising of standards of quality better prices, it is said, will be obtained by the mills here.

Complaint of Remnant Lengths.

Apropos of the complaints that are being filed by the retailers concerning the practice of certain manufacturers and wholesalers of shipping several remnant lengths of goods as full pieces, a local silk merchant told a TIMES reporter yesterday of how he had lost a good account because one of his employes had filled an order that way in the belief that he was doing a good thing for the house in getting rid of the short lengths. It happened that a certain "piece" of broad silk was found by the retailer in question to contain seven short lengths, aggregating forty yards, instead of a single piece of that length. The wholesaler soon afterward received a note saying that no more of his goods were desired. An answer to his letter explaining how the incident happened said that the retailer was sorry, but that such things were occurring altogether too often and that, while he was not the only retailer to blame, he (the retailer) had decided to stop buying from houses that were guilty of the practice.

Better Printcloth Buying.

Business was more active in the printcloth market yesterday. There were signs of easier prices on some constructions, 39-inch 68-72s selling at 4¼ cents in a fair way for January delivery. There was a reported sale of 10,000 pieces of 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅝ cents by an Eastern mill for January-July delivery, and other sales of this construction were made at the same price for January-March shipment. On 38½-inch 61-56s there were some sales put through for delivery during the first three months of next year at 3½ cents, but it was said to be harder to buy these goods at that figure than it was to get 64-60s at 3⅝ cents. In the afternoon there was a bid in the market for 5,000 pieces of 64-56s at 3½ cents for January-March delivery, while a fair lot of 64-60s for January shipment was asked for at 3⅝ cents. Sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were reported at 3 7-16 cents. One of the features of the day was the receipt of a bid for 1,000,000 yards of lightweight sheetings from a Western buyer. Closing printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-76s	4¾c	38½-in., 60-52s	3 15-16c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c	38½-in., 60-48s	3 1-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2 1-16c

PLENTY OF GERMAN SUGAR.

A Good Beet Harvest Guarantees a Two Years' Supply.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company received yesterday from a German correspondent the statement that there was enough sugar in the country to last for two years. The communication was dated Nov. 19, when harvesting of sugar beets was well under way.

"Germany will not be short of this kind of food," he said, "for at least two years. The campaign work is going on quite smoothly in all districts, and nearly all the beets have been pulled and delivered at the factories or sliced in the fields. The Winter crops are in fine condition. News from Holland and Austria-Hungary reports a generally satisfactory progress of the campaign.

"During October, Austria produced 458,500 tons of raw sugar against 423,700 in the same month of 1913. The Government of Holland has prohibited the export and transport of any kind of sugar or sugar beets. Consequently all refineries at Amsterdam have stopped work. The producers receive about 9.50 marks for raw and 19.50 marks for refined sugar, which is about the average price for the last ten years."

The price for refined figures out at about 4½ cents per pound as compared with the wholesale price at New York of 5 cents.

WHAT HAS GONE ABROAD.

Copper, Spelter, Cotton, and Foodstuffs Figure Largely.

Manifests of vessels clearing from this port Nov. 7 and 9 last, released yesterday at the Custom House, show that ships leaving for British and Italian ports on the above dates carried large quantities of copper and spelter. The Vaterland, bound for Liverpool, manifested 1,749,328 pounds copper, valued at $213,751, and 324,243 pounds spelter, worth $18,063. Other items in this ship's cargo were 2,382 bales cotton, valued at $142,885; 39,989 bushels wheat, valued at $49,960; 5,000 bags sugar, valued at $23,-750; 6,896 barrels apples, valued at $24,-445, and fourteen automobile trucks, valued at $57,546.

The steamer Perugia for Genoa took 1,490,399 pounds copper, valued at $172,-544; 3,999 bales cotton, valued at $179,-520, and 224,000 pounds lard, valued at $24,000. The Crios for the Piraeus carried 4,168 cases shoes for the Greek army, valued at $100,025; 472 bales cotton, valued at $23,409, and 68,753 pounds cottonseed oil, worth $3,750. Heavy shipments of bacon, hams, lard, and apples went out on the St. Louis Nov. 7. The same steamer carried thirty-three packages of metal working machinery, valued at $11,234. There were also 1,500 cases eggs, valued at $12,375. Other vessels sailing for England, the Netherlands and Denmark carried heavy consignments of food supplies.

BUSINESS NOTES.

About 35,000 pairs of high-grade, boxed corsets, being the remainder of the $100,000 bankrupt stock of the Kalamazoo Corset Company, were disposed of at auction here yesterday by Van Praag & Co. and the Merchandise Purchasing Company at their salerooms, 462-468 Broadway. Bidding was active and the prices realized averaged 45 to 50 cents on the dollar. Among the out-of-town buyers present were representatives of E. Elsenger & Co., Chicago; Prosper Brothers and William Kohn, Philadelphia; the Goerke Company of Newark; the I. Jacobson Company, Paterson, and E. W. Edwards & Son, Syracuse. Among the local buyers were the National Whalebone Company, I. Lindenbaum, and Edwin Wasser.

A meeting of buyers of domestics will be held at the offices of the Dry Goods Union, 55 White Street, on Tuesday next.

Prices averaging 70 to 80 cents on the dollar were received yesterday at a sale of men's, youths', and children's clothing that was held in the auction rooms of the David W. Blow Company, 520 Broadway. The demand was best for the overcoats that were offered. The attendance was good.

The rubber boots, rubbers, and shoes auctioned off yesterday by the Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade Street, brought very fair prices, especially in the rubber goods end. A good attendance marked the sale.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Waidman Bros.; L. S. Waldman, millinery, cloaks, suits; 1,270 B'way.
ALBANY—William Whitney & Co.; W. Taylor, upholstery goods; 41 Union Square.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—C. A. Dorney Furniture Co.; C. Ziegenfus, furniture; Murray Hill.
AUSTIN, Texas—R. L. Babb, general mdse.; Wellington.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks, wraps; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; F. P. Cator, dry goods; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. W. Sebold, stationery; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Standard Overall Co.; S. Rosenbloom, overalls; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; I. I. Wolf, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—J. Cohen & Co.; J. Cohen, trousers; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Palan, Katz & Co.; M. Lazarus, umbrellas; Wallick's.
BOSTON—Astor Cloak & Suit Co.; M. Goldstein, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—Star Waist Co.; H. Nicholas, waists; Bresiln.
BOSTON—J. J. Connell & Co.; J. Connell, millinery; Grand.
BOSTON—M. Goldstein, woolens; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Barnett, corsets, brassieres; Mr. Kahn, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Mr. Dowling, men's, boy's clothing; Mr. Adelberg, mdse. mgr., 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Louis, trimmed hats; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mr. King, machine-made dresses; Miss Redington, misses' waists; Miss Griffin, ladies' waists; Miss Johnston, men's clothing; Mr. Biederman, ladies' suits; basement buyers, Mr. Ring, furs, dresses; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Royal Cloak and Suit Co.; N. Aronson, cloaks, suits; B'way Central.
BOSTON—Star Waist Co.; H. Nicholas, dresses; Bresiln.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; J. T. Connor, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—H. Cohn, furn. goods; Grand.
BOSTON—J. Dreyfus & Son; E. Feibelman, gloves, underwear; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; H. E. Morgan, dry goods; W. D. Williams, dry goods; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Snell, dry goods; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; M. L. Shearer, furn. goods; 214 Church; Hoffman House.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; W. H. Probst, domestics; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hyland Bros. Co.; Miss H. Henley, millinery; 417 5th Av.
CHICAGO—McCurroch & Smith; C. H. Smith, neckwear; Arlington.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; C. Cromwell, domestics; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—Fox, Adams Co.; F. A. Adams, millinery; Latham.
CINCINNATI—Phillips & Simon; P. C. Jacobs, cloaks, suits; McAlpin.
CLEVELAND—Bilstein-Klopper Co.; M. H. Billstein, jewelries; N. Klopper, notions; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—W. B. Davis Co.; W. A. Robertson, clothing; W. B. Davis, furnishing goods; 1,182 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, ready to wear, basement; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Queen City Co.; A. J. Dauch, ready to wear; 220 5th Av.; Hoffman House.
COLUMBUS—Morehouse & Martens Co.; H. B. Arnold, dry goods; 60 W. 33d.
DAYTON—Johnston-Shelton Co.; Mr. Channel, dress goods; 105 Grand.
DETROIT—A. Krolik Co.; R. G. Kraner, dry goods; 320 B'way.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; S. Youngman, coats, trunks, bags; 105 Grand.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Cohen & Bro.; J. Bergman, waists, house dresses, coats, &c.; 15 E

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

106—Supreme Council of the Royal Arca. Sun v. Samuel Green.—Argument continued.
107—Southern Ry. v. Railroad Commission of Indiana.—Argument commenced.
110—Simon Lesser v. J. R. Gray.—Submitted.
490—U. S. v. B. F. Jones.—Argued.
517—U. S. v. D., L. & W. R. R.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until today
Call for Dec. 10: Nos. 517, 388, 514, 346, 525, 591, 441, (and 622,) 369, 471, (and 472,) and (507 and 508.)

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.
19 Cent M Car<Holcomb.
Q A & P T<Carey.
O'Connor<SS Brower.
R T & W RR<Thierer. (2 acts.)
Smyth<K of Pythias.
De Levin, Freund<Schr B F Walker.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Reynolds<Penn RR.
Seilandie<P & R C & I
Heifand<Ill Surety.
Banner Rubber<Rubinsky.
Masterson<NY NHRR
Frund<Telefunken.
Oliver<Lamport & H
Jacobsen<Tri-Bullion S & D Co.
Schwabe<Du Pont.
Spielman<NY NH RR
Rosenbaum<NY NH RR.
Mariotti<Cenadella.
Bartlett<Pitts Conn.
Marrotta<Clinton P S
Marlo<NYC RR.
Klunck<Penn RR
Krill<Uris Iron Wks.
Caubin<Cent Vt Ry.
Cases to be sent to Rooms 407 and 227 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—P. O. Building, 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Starrett<Thompson.
Smart<Int Spray.

DISTRICT COURT—Martin, J.—P. O. Bldg.—At 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Gonnis<Randall.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Oldersleeve<Tug E Bee
Conisse.

NY Trust<Pleasant Av
Mason-Seaman<Hefferman.
Ravel<Ravetz.
Young<Rhinelander.
General Elec<Glass.
Re Oliver Bros, &c.
Re Sterling Cement.
Aldrich<NY C RR.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:
Re 210th St.
Sorkin<Sorkin.
Momand<Landers.
Forest<Hamburg-Am Line.
General calendar:
Park & Tilf<Dry Ad Trade<Wilson Co<Altrades.
Heins<Kiosk.
Bronner<Bronner.
Shapiro<Quint.
Anzio<Reinman.
De Forest Sheet & Tube<Walsh.
Mandelick<Williamson
Adams<Stewart.
Volpe<Volpe.
Isaacs<Isaacs.
Parasole<Safro.
Lafaice<Lafaice.
Rohrssen<Holsten.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J. Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Nov. Term continued at 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part 1, room.
Cohen<Goldie.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Miller<Campbell.
Wilds<Wilds.
Royal East Elec Supply<Wheelock.
Saburg<Epstein Baking Co.

PART II.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. October term continued.
Title Guar & Trust<Pan.
Adjourned until Dec. 14.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Achonel<Quinlan.
Byrnes<5 Av Coach, (2 acts.)
Morrison<CNY.
Kennedy<Kane Con.

PART IV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Carolito<Nat Bridge.
Epstein<Rockville C Dev.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Purnell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gerber<Stark.
Benjamin<Koenigsberg Katz<Lutz.
Lynch<Cent Brew.

PART VII.—Taylor, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Millis<I R T.
Raisler<King.
Rogers<Columbia Col.

PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cyan<Bradley Con.
Seudacek<Section Rty.
Levine<Wolf.
Goodman<Kesslinger.
Talkenstein<Fisher.
Greenberg<Curtis Ir W.
McGuire<McCreary.
Chiavaro<Neumer.
Smith<Childs Co.
Unemployed Assch.
Miller<same.
Weiner<same.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Adelman<C I & C RR.
Weinreb<NY Rys, (5 acts.)
Bernstein<Tropp Choc'

PART X.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Klotz<Gushee.
Krotosky<Weill.

PART XI.—Kellogg, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Glass<Kolar.
Rutenanky<Nas E RR
Graham<Bonta Hotel.
Chernick<C I RR.
Gallbrener<Bob.
Maloney<Bradley C.

PART XII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kessler<Frankel.
Di Marco<Smith.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rupert Mauther.
Huber<Royal Ind.
Bowman<N Y Rys.
Epstein<Lorence.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Blackmar, J.—Trials, at 10 A. M.
Hamilton Pipe<Zeltmacher.
Kessler<Brown.
Newman<White.
Sinkin<Sirkin.
Lete<Lete.
Duffy Co<Un Concrete
Barker<Barker.
Yondovich<Yondovich.
Murphy<Murphy.
Levine<Marioe Con.
Highest number reached 1,531.

TRIAL TERM—Part I, Kelby, J.; Part IV., Mapper, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.
Klais<Nas RR.
Cloonan<McMullen Co.
Mahland<Mahland.
Ruger<B H RR.
McIntyre<Babott.
Nicholas<C I & B RR & B H RR (3 acts.)
Smith<Holbrook, C, & R.
Palmer<Erie RR.
Spino<Barber Asp.
Smith<Nassau RR.
Donigan<Nat El.
Duke<C I & B RR.
Sullivan<same.
Williams<Langley & Co.
Wirthman<Eppstein & ano.
Weinstein<Wheeler (2 acts.)
Greene<Nas RR & ano
Murray<Melnch.
Mucher<Reeve.
Sandman<Montauk SS (2 acts.)

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Hunt<Knick Ice.
Anderson<Cuban B Dev.
Schmidt<Transit Dev.
Cordes<Harris.
O'Hearn<Transit Dev.
Manna<O'Grady & ano
L I RR<Am Bridge & ano.
Mooney<Bklyn Cpge.
Lebell<Nassau RR.
Haller<So Bklyn Rty.
Russo<Eller.
McGowan<Pitts Cont.
Raftery<Williams
Owen, pending. Having submitted his resignation, is dropped from the rolls of the Police Dept., to take effect at noon Dec. 9.
Melone<Van Brunt St
Erie Basin RR.
Jackatt<Shadbolt Mfg.
Napoleon<B H RR & ano.
Cahill<New Eng SS.
Fyrz<Pitts Cont.
Nine Daily, is amended by substituting for the name of Lester Pettigrew 28, the name of Charles Bahr, 28, address 506 E. 88th St., Manhattan, and by substituting for the name of G. W. Hart, 164, the name of Thomas McNamara, 164, address, 235 Grove St., Brooklyn.
Departmental recognition is awarded to the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in line of duty:
HONORABLE MENTION: Patrolmen Jos. Gross, 15 Prect., attempting to rescue two children at a fire; Thos. Boland, 16, for the arrest of a gunman; George Wangerman, 25, saved drowning man; Jas. O'Connor, 167, rescued man from subway tracks.
COMMENDATION: Sergt. W. J. M. Flynn, and Patrolmen J. W. Dunn, Jakob Sucker, and J. A. Kennedy, 7, saved 90 horses at a fire; Sergt. John Sargan, 274, and Patrolman M. P. Dunn, 13, stopped runaway; Sergts. John Enright, 43, attempted to stop runaway; Wm. Burger, 63, rescued boy children at a fire; Act. Det. Sergts. R. F. Oliver and R. A. Fennelly, Det. Bu., arrest of burglars.
Patrolmen P. J. Wagner, 15; T. J. O'Neil, 15; Valentine Standing, 18; Leigh Halpern, 21; S. L. J. Tierney, 23; P. J. Bligh, 25; C. R. Fetscher, 37; G. T. Magee and August Gennerich, 39; Thomas Hackett, 40; J. A. Glynn and C. A. Sauer, 42; Wm. Burke and A. W. Zucker, 62; John Gaffney, 145; J. C. Garner, 150; H. J. Brown, 285; A. W. Nylander, Traf. A; J. W. Finnegan, Marine Div.; Thos. Riordan, Traf. C; P. J. Wood, 1st Dist.
Excellent police duty: Lt. P. H. Gildea, Act. Det. Sergts. P. J. Slevin, J. G. Reynolds, and C. S. Torrao, and Patrolman Lieb Isaacs, 12, and R. W. Collins, B. B. H. Squad, arrest of burglars; Act. Capt. W. A. Jones, Lt. P. H. Gildea, and Act. Det. Sergts. J. J. Gegan and W. J. Rattis, Det. Bu., arrest of blackmailer; Act. Det. Sergts. P. B. De Martini, J. Fogarty, A. C. Grieco, and Pasquale Marino, arrested gang of kidnappers; Sergts. Chas. Bruns, 283, stopped runaway; W. C. McKay, Det. Bu., saved children from being run over by surface car.
Patrolman T. J. Fitzpatrick, 2; J. H. Cahill, 5; H. J. McCormick, 12; P. Soden, J. W. Kissinger, and G. F. Cause, 14; Sergt. Corcoran, 20; Timothy Cotter, 16; Wm. Cooke, 31; Harry Kent, 14; W. R. Wittenberg, 18; J. M. McGowan, 15; Jas. Allen, 16; D. F. Hart, 25; C. A. H. Ernst, 154; John Casey and J. J. Delaney, 36; William Reith, C. G.; M. F. O'Connor, 42; Patrick Curry, 65; A. P. Hunt, 65; William Delaney, 74; W. L. Mott, Jr., 148; A. T. Browne, 149; D. J. Kelly, 151; Edward Smith, 164; Christian Gonnerman, 155; J. G. Wolpert, 156; Henry Barnett, 160; J. W. J. Fink, 167; C. E. Wiremen, 278; W. I. Hegeman and John Feeley, 279; J. F. Smith, 290; Michael P. Egan, Traf. Div.; D. M. Ring, 1st Dist.; T. P. Kelly, 26 Dist.

Fire Department.

Death Announced: Lt. Patrick J. McDonough, Eng. 208, on Dec. 7. Funeral from late residence, 185 Harrison St., Bklyn, on Dec. 10, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Holy Cross. As a funeral escort: 2 companies of 10 men, 5 each from the 10, 11, 12, 13 Divisions and members of Truck 1.
Engr. V., Special Order 211, in so far as it refers to Capt. Peter L. Benson, Eng. 56, being granted leave for 12 hours, Dec. 2, is revoked.
The following will report at 7 Reg. Armory for practice at 10 A. M. Dec. 10: E. J. Donovan, Eng. 5; C. W. Roe, Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 15; Ralph Kelly, Eng. 16; J. J. D'Leaveda, Eng. 56; William Clancy, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; W. P. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richards, Eng. 237; Joseph Geoghegan, Eng. 237; J. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Wooley, Eng. 287; Ernest Bernsen, Eng. 1; T. E. S. Clement, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; Joseph Miller, (No. 3,) H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; N. J. Brune, H. & L. 128; George Olsen, H. & L. 128; A. J. Mulr, H. & L. 137; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. O'Keefe, H. L. 137; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22.
No further requisitions shall be made or forwarded during December of this year, except in emergent cases where it is absolutely necessary. This does not apply to forage.
Leaves (without pay:) Albert Minch, Eng. 90, 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Dec. 10; Lieut. John A. Smith, Eng. 251, 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Dec. 10.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible lists are announced:
Alienist—Max Schlapp, 92; Morris Applebaum, 90; Sylvester R. Leahy, 87.50; William B. Noyes, 85; Edmund J. Barnes, 84; George T. Brewster, 83.50; Louis E. Bisch, 83.50; Charles F. Frischbier, 83; Theron L. Voshurgh, 81; John S. Richards, 81; Helen Montague, 76.50.
X-Ray Photographer—Byron G. Darling, 95; Isadore J. Landaman, 94.20; William E. Meyer, 89; Archibald P. Evans, 87.20; Charles Gottlieb, 84.60; Arthur Unger, 84.40; Henry F. Adams, 83.40; Herman Besser, 83.20; Jacob Bower, 82; John S. Richards, 80.60; Austin L. Hobbs, 79.20; Sidney M. Katz, 79.20; Joseph Vandenberg, 79; Gottlieb Sternberg, 77.80; Henry E. Wise, 77.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 6 a competitive examination for assistant photographer, for men only, at the New York Custom House to fill vacancies, at salaries ranging from $840 to $1,200 a year, in any branch of the service. Competitors will be examined in general principles, including uses of different types of lenses and cameras, dry plates, and developing and printing-out papers; bromide enlargements, including reduction, transparencies, and lantern slides; flashlight exposures; wet plates or motion pictures; training and experience. Of the subjects wet plates and motion pictures, competitors may select either; a separate register will be kept for each. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., Ga. and Fla.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. w. winds. Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri., fair; moderate n. w. winds. East Texas—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. winds.
West Texas—Fair Thurs., except rain in extreme w. Fri., fair.
Utah—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.
Okla.—Cloudy Thurs., Fri., fair.
Ark.—Cloudy and colder Thurs. Fri., fair.
Tenn.—Cloudy and colder Thurs. Fri., probably fair.
Ky.—Snow flurries and colder Thurs. Fri., cloudy.
Ohio—Snow and colder Thurs. Fri. cloudy; fresh n. winds.
Ind.—Snow flurries and colder Thurs. Fri. probably fair; fresh n. winds.
Lower Mich. and Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; fresh n. winds.
Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. winds.
Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.; moderate winds, becoming variable.
Iowa and Kan.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.
Mo.—Snow flurries and somewhat colder Thurs. Fri. fair.
N. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

STORM, GEORGE R.; all to widow, Elisabeth Queenie Storm.
METZGER, ISAAC, (Dec. 5;) realty over $5,000; personalty over $10,000; all to wife, Bertha.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FLEMING, SMITH, (Aug. 18, 1913;) 129 Front St., $32,000; 168 Duane St., $60,000; 405-407 Lafayette St., $112,000; 451-453 Washington St., $80,000; net estate, $255,155.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The recommendation of the Board of Superintendents relative to opening of the public schools on Sept. 7, keeping them open on Election Day, and providing for 200 school days in a year was referred yesterday by the Board of Education to the Teachers' Council and the recently appointed Committee on Economy.
John L. Stinquist was appointed yesterday as an assistant teacher of psychology and logic in the New York Training School for Teachers.
Permission was granted yesterday to Charles D. Larkins, Principal of the Manual Training High School, to be absent from duty without loss of pay on Four days in December and five days in January for the purpose of visiting schools in several cities in the Middle West.
Permission was also granted to Clara C. Calkins, Principal of Public School 9, Brooklyn, to be absent from duty without loss of pay on Dec. 9, 10, 11, and 14 for the purpose of attending the convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education at Richmond, Va.
The suspension of Agnes E. Duyer, a teacher in Public School 19, Manhattan, has been revoked and the charges of insubordination and neglect of duty preferred against her by District Superintendent McGray have been withdrawn.
Permission has been granted by the Director of Extension Teaching of the City College to use a public school building in each borough of the city for which to conduct free extension courses for teachers.
The Board of Education has authorized the establishment of a class in dressmaking and a class in millinery in Public School 66, Manhattan, as an annex to Evening School 70, Manhattan.
Dr. Charles Schookhoff has been appointed as a member of the Local School Board of District No. 34, Brooklyn.
The recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that two rooms in Public School 122, Manhattan, be converted into a single room and equipped for anaemic children has been approved.
Thomas P. O'Connell and William A. Barry were appointed yesterday as attendance officers.
The sum of $2,709.75 has been appropriated for the payment of a bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furniture for Public School 95, Queens.
The Board of Education has authorized the closing of public school and recreation centers on Dec. 24, 25, and 26, and also on Dec. 31, except where it is desired to hold New Year's Eve celebrations, and in the latter cases the sessions to be held from 10 to 12, and that the Principals and teachers assisting in the celebrations be paid as having rendered service for one session.
Substitute licenses to teach in the elementary schools, the vocational subjects respectively indicated, have been granted to the following applicants: Electric wiring and installation, Bernard F. Farley, Walter B. MacKenna, Charles A. Martin, James F. Reynolds, and John C. Stoier; novelty work, Cecilia C. Brown and Anna C. Orth; plumbing, Matthew F. Guinan and Edward J. Killian; sewing and dressmaking, Mrs. Lillian Begley.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Dec. 10: Patrol, to Det. Bu., from prects, indicated, designated as Act. Det. Sergts.: F. F. Franklin, 5; J. J. Donlin, 15; E. E. Gompers, 17; J. F. Ratchford, 21; W. A. Rice, 28; Richard Golding, 37; T. W. Dwyer, 270; P. J. Whelan, Jr., 165; Mtd. Patrol, Chas. Daum, 167, to 153.
Temporary assignments: Inspector Henry Cohen, 11 Insp. Dist., to command 10 Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Dec. 12; Surgeon F. J. Murray, 24 Surg. Dist., in charge 23 Surg. Dist., in addition to his own, for 30 days, from 12:01 A. M., Dec. 10; Lt. W. T. Weehan, 68, to comand 74, for 20 days, from 12:01 A. M., Dec. 12; Patrol, L. A. Nielson, 4, to 12 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 12; C. S. Croxson, 16, to Det. Bu., for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 9; C. W. Rohrlack, 154, to Boiler Squad, for 12 days, from 9 A. M., Dec. 9; Frank Sullivan, Traf. Div., to office of Chief Surgeon, for 30 days, from 9 A. M., Dec. 10; D. F. Kennedy, Bureau of Telegraph, to Training School, for 2 days, from 9 A. M., Dec. 9. To Det. Bu., from commands indicated, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 12; J. D. Kiley, 2; J. C. Sterett, 16; V. W. Corell, 36; Joseph Gilkinson, 165; John Casetti, 7; P. J. Walsh, 82; J. J. Wilson, 39; I. S. Ettinger, 5th Div.
Leaves (with pay): Inspector C. A. Piemoso, 10 Insp. Dist., for 1 day, from 3 A. M. Dec. 12, to be deducted from vacation; Surgeon P. F. O'Hanlon, 20 Surg. Dist., for 20 days, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 10, vacation, Capts. Matthew McKeon, 74, for 20 days, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 12, vacation; F. A. Tierney, 149 for 2 days, from 5 A. M. Dec. 12, balance of vacation. (Without pay): Patrolmen James Kenney, 5, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 10; C. W. Brophy, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 8; P. F. McGovern, 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 8; P. F. McGovern, 161, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 10; J. J. Blake, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 7; Alfred Blass, Traf. Div. A, for 1 day, from 8 A. M. Dec. 9.
The following applications for pay while sick are approved: Patrol, H. G. Bartels, 10, from noon Dec. 3, during disability; W. E. Anderson, 13, from noon, Nov. 12, to 12 P. M. Nov. 23; J. McCarthy, 17, from 3 P. M. Oct. 10, to 12 P. M. Nov. 9; J. S. Bennett, 38, from 12:01 A. M. Sept. 1, to 12 P. M. Sept. 14; H. H. Eller, 38, from 11:50 P. M. Sept. 15, to 8 A. M. Sept. 25; C. H. Lapmirich, 43, from 6:20 P. M. Sept. 13, to 12:01 A. M. Sept. 16; P. F. Ryan, 86, from 10:30 P. M. Nov. 3, to noon Nov. 20.
Patrolman J. F. Flynn, 31, against whom charges are pending, having submitted his resignation, is dropped from the rolls of the Police Dept., to take effect at noon Dec. 9.
Restored to duty: Patrol, T. J. Smith, 22, and F. J. Brennan, 49d, to take effect 4:10 P. M. Dec. 8.
Amendment: So much of S. O. No. 286, c. s., as relates to patrol, to be notified of assignment to traffic duty, is amended by substituting for the name of Lester Pettigrew 28, the name of Charles Bahr, 28, address 506 E. 88th St., Manhattan, and by substituting for the name of G. W. Hart, 164, the name of Thomas McNamara, 164, address, 235 Grove St., Brooklyn.
Departmental recognition is awarded to the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in line of duty:
HONORABLE MENTION: Patrolmen Jos. Gross, 15 Prect., attempting to rescue two children at a fire; Thos. Boland, 16, for the arrest of a gunman; George Wangerman, 25, saved drowning man; Jas. O'Connor, 167, rescued man from subway tracks.
COMMENDATION: Sergt. W. J. M. Flynn, and Patrolmen J. W. Dunn, Jakob Sucker, and J. A. Kennedy, 7, saved 90 horses at a fire; Sergt. John Sargan, 274, and Patrolman M. P. Dunn, 13, stopped runaway; Sergts. John Enright, 43, attempted to stop runaway; Wm. Burger, 63, rescued boy children at a fire; Act. Det. Sergts. R. F. Oliver and R. A. Fennelly, Det. Bu., arrest of burglars.
Patrolmen P. J. Wagner, 15; T. J. O'Neil, 15; Valentine Standing, 18; Leigh Halpern, 21; S. L. J. Tierney, 23; P. J. Bligh, 25; C. R. Fetscher, 37; G. T. Magee and August Gennerich, 39; Thomas Hackett, 40; J. A. Glynn and C. A. Sauer, 42; Wm. Burke and A. W. Zucker, 62; John Gaffney, 145; J. C. Garner, 150; H. J. Brown, 285; A. W. Nylander, Traf. A; J. W. Finnegan, Marine Div.; Thos. Riordan, Traf. C; P. J. Wood, 1st Dist.
Excellent police duty: Lt. P. H. Gildea, Act. Det. Sergts. P. J. Slevin, J. G. Reynolds, and C. S. Torrao, and Patrolman Lieb Isaacs, 12, and R. W. Collins, B. B. H. Squad, arrest of burglars; Act. Capt. W. A. Jones, Lt. P. H. Gildea, and Act. Det. Sergts. J. J. Gegan and W. J. Rattis, Det. Bu., arrest of blackmailer; Act. Det. Sergts. P. B. De Martini, J. Fogarty, A. C. Grieco, and Pasquale Marino, arrested gang of kidnappers; Sergts. Chas. Bruns, 283, stopped runaway; W. C. McKay, Det. Bu., saved children from being run over by surface car.
Patrolman T. J. Fitzpatrick, 2; J. H. Cahill, 5; H. J. McCormick, 12; P. Soden, J. W. Kissinger, and G. F. Cause, 14; Sergt. Corcoran, 20; Timothy Cotter, 16; Wm. Cooke, 31; Harry Kent, 14; W. R. Wittenberg, 18; J. M. McGowan, 15; Jas. Allen, 16; D. F. Hart, 25; C. A. H. Ernst, 154; John Casey and J. J. Delaney, 36; William Reith, C. G.; M. F. O'Connor, 42; Patrick Curry, 65; A. P. Hunt, 65; William Delaney, 74; W. L. Mott, Jr., 148; A. T. Browne, 149; D. J. Kelly, 151; Edward Smith, 164; Christian Gonnerman, 155; J. G. Wolpert, 156; Henry Barnett, 160; J. W. J. Fink, 167; C. E. Wireman, 278; W. I. Hegeman and John Feeley, 279; J. F. Smith, 290; Michael P. Egan, Traf. Div.; D. M. Ring, 1st Dist.; T. P. Kelly, 26 Dist.

Fire Department.

Death Announced: Lt. Patrick J. McDonough, Eng. 208, on Dec. 7. Funeral from late residence, 185 Harrison St., Bklyn, on Dec. 10, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Holy Cross. As a funeral escort: 2 companies of 10 men, 5 each from the 10, 11, 12, 13 Divisions and members of Truck 1.
Engr. V., Special Order 211, in so far as it refers to Capt. Peter L. Benson, Eng. 56, being granted leave for 12 hours, Dec. 2, is revoked.
The following will report at 7 Reg. Armory for practice at 10 A. M. Dec. 10: E. J. Donovan, Eng. 5; C. W. Roe, Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 15; Ralph Kelly, Eng. 16; J. J. D'Leaveda, Eng. 56; William Clancy, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; W. P. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richards, Eng. 237; Joseph Geoghegan, Eng. 237; J. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Wooley, Eng. 287; Ernest Bernsen, Eng. 1; T. E. S. Clement, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; Joseph Miller, (No. 3,) H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; N. J. Brune, H. & L. 128; George Olsen, H. & L. 128; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 137; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. O'Keefe, H. L. 137; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22.
No further requisitions shall be made or forwarded during December of this year, except in emergent cases where it is absolutely necessary. This does not apply to forage.
Leaves (without pay:) Albert Minch, Eng. 90, 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Dec. 10; Lieut. John A. Smith, Eng. 251, 12 hours, from 8 A. M. Dec. 10.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—1st Lt. I. M. Madison, S. C., from Co. D, S. C., to Ft. San Houston, Tex., and to Southern Dept. for assignment to Co. B, S. C.
Capt. E. Graves, C. E., Dallas, Tex., is assigned to 2 Bat. of Engrs., Texas City.
Col. D. E. McCarthy, Q. M. C., or Maj. F. E. Lacey, Jr., Q. M., to Kenosha, Wis.
Capt. H. S. Rice, Inf., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and command military prison, relieving Capt. F. A. Barton, cav.
Capt. W. M. Whitman, 8 Cav., to Q. M. C., and report to Gen. Graves, C. E., Dallas, Tex.
Capt. E. A. Sturgis, 2 Cav., to Q. M. C. at Ft. Meyer, Va., relieving Maj. W. G. Glasgow, cav.
Orders Oct. 3 directing Capt. O. H. Doc. Ferry, Jr., 23 Inf., to sail for Manila about Jan. 5 amended. He will leave Feb. 5.
Lt. Col. O. C. Horney, O. D., to Edison plant at East Orange, N. J.
Maj. J. W. Gunnell, Q. M. C., on arrival in U. S. to Ft. Niagara, N. Y., for duty and by letter to comdg. Gen., Camerons, Jan. 2, noon Pannonia, Dec. 26, noon Ausonia, Jan. 16, noon Saxonia, Jan. 23d 11:30 A. M. (1st Cab.) Jan. 30th. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

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Maj. E. B. Winans, cav., 4 to 7 Cav. and to Manila on transport available.
Capt. F. H. Smith, C. A. C., from 44 Co. to Governor of Panama Canal Zone for duty under his direction.
Capt. Q. C. Tyler, to this city for consultation with Chief C. A., then to his station.
Brig. Gen. H. L. Scott, Chief of Staff, detailed a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification.
Brig. Gen. H. L. Scott, Chief of Staff, detailed a member of the Panama Fortification Board.
Maj. F. F. Funston, relieved from Comd. of 6th 5 Brig.
Brig. Gen. G. Bell, Jr., 7 Brig. assigned to command 5 Brig with station at Omaha.
Col. C. M. O'Connor, Insp. Gen., from detail in Insp. Gen.'s Dept. and assigned to command 2 Cav. Brig. at Douglas, Ariz.
1st Lt. T. W. Burnett, M. C. from Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., to Madison Barks., N. Y., for duty by letter to Comdg. Gen., East. Dept.
1st Lt. L. H. Bauer, M. C. to Jackson Barracks, La., with 21 Co., C. A. C., and to accompany that organization to San Fran.
1st Lt. C. W. Lents, 2 Inf., assigned to Prof. of Military Science at University of Minn.
Maj. I. L. Fredendall, Q. M. C. is assigned to active duty. He will assume the duties of depot Q. M. at Nagasaki, Japan.
Following relieved from assignment to regt. indicated, Mar. 1: Capts. R. C. Humber and A. J. Harris, 2 Inf.; 1st Lt. A. J. White and 2d Lt. R. L. Eichelberger, 19 Inf. Each will proceed U. S. after Mar. 1. Capt. Harris, on arrival at San Fran., report to Comdg. Gen., Westn. Dept. Other officers will join regts. to which assigned, on arrival.
Transferred, effective Mar. 1: Inf—1st Cols. J. M. Arrasmith, 6 to 8, and E. M. Johnson, Jr., 19 to 13; Capts. D. K. Major, 19 to 15; T. L. Brewer, 23 to 15, and F. J. McConnell, 11 to 8; 1st Lt. R. P. Lemly, 28 to 24, and 2d Lt. F. C. Mahin, 11 to 24. With the exception of Lts. Lemly and Mahin, each will proceed to San Fran. and sail about Mar. 15 for Manila. Lts. Lemly and Mahin about Feb. 5 for Manila; Maj. W. Newman, 1 to 13, Mar. 1 and to Manila.
Transferred to 10 Inf. Mar. 1: Inf—Capts. P. L. Connolly, 26, and C. S. Elliott, Jr., 12; 1st Lt. A. D. Budd, 22, and 2d Lts. H. A. Wadsworth, 11, and W. E. Brougher, 3 Inf.
1st Lt. C. R. Abraham, 27 Inf., to 2 Inf. Mar. 1 and sail Mar. 15 for Manila.
Maj. T. O. Murphy, 19 Inf., to Adjt. Gen'l's Dept., for duty as Adjt. of 6 Brig.
Maj. J. L. Hines, Adjt. Gen., to Comdg. Gen., 8 Brig., as Adjt.
Col. H. F. Hodges, C. E., from Panama Canal, Jan. 1, to this city for duty.
1st Lt. A. E. Brown, 16 Inf., from Rutgers Scientific School, New Brunswick, N. J., to his regt.
Maj. E. N. Jones, Jr., Gen. Staff, to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to Comdg. Gen., East'n Dept., for temp. duty.
Leaves: 1st Lt. E. S. Harrison, C. A. C., 17 days' extn.; Capt. J. A. Burket, M. C., 2 months; 2d Lt. A. H. Bailey, 28 Inf., 20 days, and 2d Lt. C. A. Shepard, 13 Inf., 10 days' extn.

Navy Orders.

Jr. Lts. J. H. Everson, the Hannibal, to the Brooklyn; C. H. Davis, the Arkansas, to the Balch, and R. W. Clark, the Arkansas, to the Mayrant.
Ensigns H. T. Bartlett, works of Burgess Co., Marblehead, Mass., to Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola; W. D. Seed, the North Dakota to the Hannibal; A. V. Pickhardt, the New York to the Paducah; W. A. Reidel, the Hannibal to the Benham; A. L. Morgan, the Paducah to the New Jersey; R. J. Weeks, the Florida to the Paducah; E. C. Sweeney, the Hannibal to the Virginia; E. W. Hanson, the South Carolina to the Hannibal; R. C. Shields, the Delaware to the Olympia; F. L. Riefkohl, the Hannibal to the Mayrant; M. Hudson, the South Carolina to the Hannibal, and V. Causey and J. Wilber, the Virginia to the Hannibal.
P. A. Surg. H. F. Lawrence, to temporary duty Naval Hosp., Newport, R. I.
P. Asst. Clerk W. S. Parker, appointed, to New York Yard.
Capt. J. H. Perry, retired, died at New York Dec. 3.
In orders to officers published Nov. 30, Ensign C. A. Lockwood should have been shown as having been assigned to the A-2 instead of the A-1.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Kansas at Phila. and the Ontario at Hampton Roads.
Sailed: Uncas, Norfolk Yard for Phila.; K-1, K-2, K-3, and K-6, New London for cruise; Perkins and Terry, Norfolk Yard for Charleston; Rocket, Norfolk Yard for Indian Head; Brutus, Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City; Saturn, San Fran. for west coast of Mexico; Vulcan, Beirut for Hampton Roads via Naples; Denver, Mazatlan for San Pedro via Ensenada, and the Yorktown, Mazatlan for Guayamas.

NEW MERCHANDISE.
The Business Pages of The New York Times is consulted for latest news in fashions and manufactures. Best means of reaching best of buyers. —Adv.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The pressure is relatively low over the upper Ohio Valley and the South Atlantic States, and a depression of considerable intensity remains central off the California Coast. Pressure is abnormally high over the plains States, the Rocky Mountain region, and along the northern border.
There were snows in the last twenty-four hours in the middle plains States, the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the region of the Great Lakes, and snows and rains in the Middle Atlantic States. Rains are also reported from the South Atlantic States and on the Pacific Coast, except Southern California.
Temperatures have fallen considerably and are new much below normal over the upper Mississippi Valley, the plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere temperature changes were unimportant.
Indications are that there will be snow and rain Thursday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and snow in the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys and the south portion of the lake region Thursday, followed by partly cloudy weather in these districts on Friday. In other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday, except rains probably on the Pacific Coast.
A gradual change to colder weather will overspread the region east of the Mississippi River during Thursday and Friday. West of the Mississippi River temperature changes will be unimportant.
Winds along the north Atlantic Coast will be fresh northeast and east Thursday and Friday; middle Atlantic Coast, fresh variable, mostly east; south Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest and west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Snow or rain Thursday. Friday, cloudy.
New Jersey—Cloudy, with probable rain Thursday. Friday, cloudy and somewhat colder.
Western New York—Snow and colder Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy.
Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow or rain Thursday. Friday, cloudy and colder.
Northern New England—Cloudy Th

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20 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
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50 Central Petroleum Pfd. Stock
25 Converse & Co. 1st Pfd. Stock
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Larger Exchange Trading in Bonds—New Financing Under Way.

The Stock Exchange yesterday did much the largest day's business in bonds since public trading was resumed. The total was considerably in excess of the corresponding day a year ago. The favorable import of this expansion in transactions was borne out in the price movements which, on the average, showed a further gain. Reaction in some quarters of the market where there have been rapid advances naturally caused no surprise, and the market had to be judged not by these declines so much as by its well-maintained firmness, taking the market all in all.

An important new railroad issue is expected to be announced within the next two or three days and the belief in banking circles was that it would take a form which would supply an interesting measure of the current investment demand. There are other important items of financing under way, although one of the most interesting of these is likely to take the form of a banking credit for a foreign Government rather than a public issue of securities in this market. Rumors have circulated widely that Germany has arranged a credit here, and this report has been connected with the rise which has occurred in German exchange. It is known, however, that no arrangement for a German credit has been made in at least one important quarter where Germany made application in the early days of the war.

While it is possible that a credit has been arranged in other quarters, it was not believed that the movement in German exchange necessarily called for such an expenditure. A considerable amount of dyestuffs has been required in Germany by American concerns and payment for these in conjunction with the covering of securities recently sold by Germany would seek to offer a sufficient explanation of the sharp advance in marks which has still left them, however, much below their normal level. At the same time it was pointed out that such an arrangement with Germany would be in keeping with those previously made with several other countries, including France, and which may be made with still others.

Despite the approaching opening of the Stock Exchange for trading in stocks, sterling rates remain normal and there is no prospect of a resumption of operations by the gold pool. The credit it obtained in London by its first and only shipment of $10,000,000 has been practically closed out, as the committee continued to sell exchange against it after rates had dropped below the export point, preferring to take a small loss on part of its sales rather than incur one probably larger in the declining market. The proceeds so far distributed amount to about $8,100,000 and the committee still has on hand $15,000,000 gold out of the first call of $25,000,000. Should occasion arise to sell exchange before an additional shipment of gold could be delivered at Ottawa and credited in London, the committee could take advantage of an arrangement made immediately after the first shipment by which the Banks of England and France agreed that the pool might sell bills to be covered by shipments of gold without waiting for the gold to be actually delivered and credited.

Continued ease in money here, and announcement of a reduction in the short time discount rates of the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Dallas from 6 per cent. to 5½ per cent., emphasized anew the tendency which has been dominant in the money market of late. It is assumed that with the re-opening of the Stock Exchange for public trading in stocks the borrowing demand on stock collateral may expand, but the easing tendency in all classes of money has been so marked as to preclude the likelihood of rates being materially affected by any borrowing which now seems likely. A further rise in New York Central notes yesterday illustrated the effect which the continued decline in money is having upon securities of that class.

The monthly record of pig iron production showed the November output to have been the smallest since the Fall of 1908. The Iron Age remarked in its weekly summary that it is still true that when any considerable business was done prices suffered and that the December buying following the recent reduction to a 1.05c basis for bars, plates, and shapes had not come up to expectations. The Steel Corporation's monthly statement of unfilled tonnage is due today. It would not surprise the financial district if a further decline in unfilled orders were shown, but it is known that very recently the incoming orders were running about at the level of current production. It is understood that the Steel Corporation's mills are being operated at about 30 per cent. of capacity.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

30 Days.	90 Days.		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	6	6
Chicago	5½	6	Kansas City	6	6
St. Louis	5½	6	Dallas	6	6
Cleveland	5½	6	San Francisco	6	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Four to six months 3½@3⅝

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 4½@5 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 3½@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	4@4½	4@4½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Four to six months, best names 4¼@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.87½	$4.87	$4.87¼
Cables	4.88	4.87½	4.87⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.87¼	$4.87⅝
Paris	5.14	5.13⅛
Berlin	.92⅜	.92⅝
Switzerland	5.22⅛	5.21⅛
Holland	.40⅛	.40 11-16
Italy	5.27½	5.26⅜

New York Clearing House exchanges, $213,087,392; balances, $11,500,040; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $639,093.

The local banks have lost $11,140,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25c discount; San Francisco, par; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 10c premium; Montreal, 78⅛c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23 1-16d off 3-16d; in New York, 49¾c off ⅛c.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Receipts and expenditures for Dec. 7:

	Dec. 7.	Month	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$344,330	$3,311,023	$96,152,974
Ordinary	2,076,748	9,190,279	141,358,032
Cor. & inc. tax	38,799	101,774	8,834,061
Miscellaneous	24,784	350,698	32,577,482
Total	2,544,663	13,553,775	279,217,571
Expenditures	2,135,983	11,501,696	334,332,715
Surplus	408,679	2,058,079	
Deficit			55,118,144

PRICES OF LISTED STOCKS

The Stock Exchange issued yesterday two lists showing the prices being made in the Exchange Clearing House, one at 1 o'clock and the other at 3 o'clock, and both sets of prices are shown here with the net change for the day and the closing bid and asked quotations, including those reported by the Clearing House Committee for stocks not traded in during the day:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.		Min. Price.	1 o'Clock Price.	3 o'Clock Price.	Net Chge.
24½	25	Alaska Gold	19½	25	25	— ⅝
7	...	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	6	...	...	...
49	49¼	Amalgamated Copper	49	49¼	49	...
28¼	28⅝	Am. Beet Sugar	19½	29	28¼	— ⅝
24⅝	25	Am. Can	19½	...	...	...
90¼	90⅝	Am. Can pf	78¼	...	...	...
112⅜	...	Am. Car & Foundry pf	110¾	...	...	...
34½	34⅝	Am. Cotton Oil	32	...	...	...
3⅜	4½	Am. Hide & Leather	3¼	...	4	...
19⅜	20	Am. Hide & Leather pf	17	...	...	...
22⅞	23	Am. Ice Securities	19⅞	...	...	...
53½	...	Am. Smelting & Refining	51½	53	53	+ 1½
97	98	Am. Smelting & Ref. pf	95¾	...	...	...
101	110	Am. Sugar Refining	98¼	102	102	— ½
110¼	...	Am. Sugar Refining pf	106¼	111	111	+ 1
116¼	117	Am. Telephone & Teleg	112	117	117	...
214	217½	Am. Tobacco	210	215	215	...
104	...	Am. Tobacco pf	102½	103½	103½	...
14	18	Am. Woolen	12	...	...	...
77	...	Am. Woolen pf	71⅜	77	77	...
90½	91½	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	88⅛	90⅜	91	+ ½
40	40¼	Bethlehem Steel	30	40½	40½	+ ½
85	86	Bethlehem Steel pf	79¾	85½	85½	— ½
86	87	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78	87¼	87	— ¾
119¼	125	Brooklyn Union Gas	119½	...	...	...
18½	...	California Petroleum	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	...
50	60	California Petroleum pf	48¾	...	50	...
155	156	Canadian Pacific	155	155	155	— ⅜
34	36	Central Leather Co	28	35⅞	35½	— ¾
100¾	...	Central Leather Co. pf	...	...	...	...
40½	41	Chesapeake & Ohio	...	40½	...	— 1½
9⅝	10	Chicago Great Western	9¼	10	10	...
25⅞	26	Chicago Great West. pf	23	23	26	...
84½	85¾	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	82¾	85	85	— ½
23	40	Clev., C., C. & St. L	22	...	...	...
45	...	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	40	...	...	...
22⅜	29	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21½	21½	21½	...
115	116½	Consolidated Gas	115	115½	115½	+ ½
85	...	Continental Can	82¼	...	...	...
8¼	8½	Corn Products Refining	7⅞	8¼	8¼	...
61½	65	Corn Products Ref. pf	56⅞	60	60	...
10	...	Denver & Rio Grande pf	8⅞	10	10	+ ½
13	...	Distillers' Securities	11	...	...	...
38	33½	Erie 1st pf	32	33	33	+ 1
84	85	General Motors	58½	...	85	+ 5½
88	89	General Motors pf	76¼	89	89	+ 1
24	25	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	20	...	25	— ½
94½	...	Goodrich pf	86¼	...	...	...
25¼	26¼	Gt. Nor. Certs. Ore Prop	23	26¼	26¼	+ 1¼
43½	44½	Guggenheim Exploration	39⅝	43⅝	43⅝	...
113	...	Homestake Mining	100⅜	...	...	...
104½	...	Illinois Central	103½	...	...	...
15¼	15¾	Inspiration Copper	15	15¾	16½	...
12⅞	13	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	11	...	12¾	+ ¼
91½	97⅜	Int. Harvester, N. J	80⅜	91½	91½	...
7	9⅛	Int. Paper	6¼	...	...	...
33½	...	Int. Paper pf	30¼	...	33	...
50	...	Kansas City Southern pf	49½	...	...	...
98¼	101½	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	98½	...	...	...
129	132	Lehigh Valley	119½	131¼	131¼	+ 2¼
68⅝	70	Mackay Cos	59¾	...	60¼	— 1⅝
103	...	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	101	...	...	...
9	10	Missouri Pacific	8	9	9¼	+1
124	125	Nat. Biscuit Co	118¼	123	123	+3
124	125	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	123¼	...	...	...
10¾	11	Nat. Enam. & Stamp. Co	9½	...	...	...
41¼	42¼	Nat. Lead Co	40⅞	41¾	41¾	...
80¼	81½	N. Y. Central	78¾	81	81½	— ⅞
51¼	51½	N. Y., N. H. & H	51	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	19⅞	N. Y., Ontario & West	18¼	18⅝	18⅝	...
98¼	...	Norfolk & Western	96	...	...	...
65	72	North American	62⅞	64½	64½	...
97	98	Northern Pacific	97	98	98	...
1⅝	24	Pacific Mail	17½	...	19½	+ ½
25⅞	26	Pacific Telephone & Teleg	20	25⅞	25⅞	...
87½	...	Pacific Teleph. & Tel. pf	87¼	...	...	...
105⅜	105¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	103⅝	105¼	105¼	...
116	117½	People's Gas, Chicago	104	116½	116½	...
65⅝	...	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	65¼	65¼	65¼	...
20	...	Railway Steel Spring	13¾	21	20¾	+1
139⅜	140	Reading	138	140	140	+ ⅝
⅞	1⅝	Rock Island Co.	⅞	...	1	...
2	2¾	Rock Island Co. pf	1½	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
20	...	Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron	19½	...	...	...
41½	43	Standard Milling	33	...	42¼	+1
34	34¾	Studebaker Co	28	...	34½	— ¼
84	...	Studebaker Co. pf	81	...	...	...
28	30	Tennessee Copper	24	28	28	+ ¾
130½	135	Texas Co	110¾	139	138	+3
36	36½	Third Avenue	33	...	...	...
18½	...	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	18¼	...	...	...
114	115	Union Pacific	111½	114½	115	+ ⅝
78	...	Union Pacific pf	77	77½	78	...
41¼	42¼	United Cigar Mfrs	39¼	40	40	...
17	...	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	16	16	16	...
48	...	U. S. Rubber	43¼	...	...	...
98½	101	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	95	...	...	...
46	46¾	Utah Copper	45¼	46⅝	46⅝	...
57¼	57¾	Western Union Telegraph	52⅜	58	57⅞	...
90⅜	...	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	88½	...	...	...

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
83	Con. Gas	104	104	104	104
35	Con. Gas pf	107	107¼	107	107¼
4	Ga. Sc. & Fl. 1st pf	88	88	88	88
20	Houston Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
35	Nor. Cent. Ry.	82½	82½	82½	82½
182	United Ry	25	25	25	25

BONDS.

$2,000	B. E. 5s, stpd.	97	97	97	97
600	Cy. Bal. 4s, '60	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
500	Cy. Bal. 4s, '61	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
25,000	City Balt. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,000	City Balt. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
15,000	Can. Pac. eq. 4½s, '24	96.66	96.66	96.66	96.66
10,000	Can. Pac. eq. 4½s, '25	96.35	96.35	96.35	96.35
5,000	Can. Pac. eq. 4½s	95.81	95.81	95.81	95.81
1,000	H't'n & F. 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Jer. Co. (W. Va.) 5s	101.00	100	100	100
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	97	97	97	97
500	M. Val. T. 5s	90	90	90	90
4,000	Mil. Gas. 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½
1,000	N. & P. T. 5s	86	86	86	86
100	U. Ry. fdg. 5s	87	87	87	87
1,000	U. Ry. 1st 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,000	U. Ry. inc. 4s	59½	59½	59½	59½

BOSTON.

Transactions as reported by the Boston Stock Exchange Committee:

STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Alaska	25½	25½	25½
American T. & T	117¼	117	117
American Zinc	16½	16	16½
American Pneu. Svc. pf	17¼	17¼	17¼
American Sugar	104	104	104
American Sugar pf	113	112¾	113
Arizona Commercial	4¼	4¼	4¼
Amalgamated Copper	49¼	49¼	49¼
American Wool pf	76½	76	76½
Butte & Superior	34⅜	34	34
Boston & Albany	182	182	182
Boston Elevated	93¼	93	93¾
Boston & Maine	33¼	32½	32½
Chino	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝
Calumet & Arizona	56	56	56
Copper Range	30	29⅞	29⅞
East Butte	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
Franklin, assmt. paid	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
General Electric	138½	138½	138½
Indiana	3	3	3
Inspiration	15	15	15
Kerr Lake	4⅜	4¼	4¼
Lake Copper	6	6	6
Mass. Gas	86	85¾	85¾
Mass. Gas pf	87	87	87
Mayflower	4¼	4¼	4¼
New Haven	53	52¾	52¾
Nipissing	6	5¾	5¾
New Arcadian	5½	5½	5½
Nevada Con.	10¼	10¼	10¼
N. E. Telephone	130	130	130
North Butte	20	20	20
Old Dominion	46½	45¼	45¼
Old Colony Copper	35	35	35
Pond Creek	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
Ray Con	16	16	16
Swift	106	106	106
Superior Copper	23	22	22
U. S. Steel pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
Utah Copper	46½	46¼	46½
Utah Con	10¾	10	10
Utah Apex	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Union Pacific	114¾	114¼	114¾
United Shoe Mach. pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
U. S. Smelters pf	43¾	43¼	43¾
Western Union	58	58	58

BOND.

Atlantic, G. & W. I. 6s	60	60	60	60

BOSTON CURB.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,600	Atlanta G'f'd	55c	59c	54c	55c
50	Bay State Gas	13c	13c	13c	13c
50	Boylston	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Boston Ely	20c	23c	20c	20c
300	Butte & Lon	23c	24c	23c	23c
100	Calaveras	99c	99c	97c	99c
1,100	C. O. D. Con	11c	11c	10c	11c
70	Cons. Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,300	Crown Reserve	77c	83c	77c	77c
100	Davis-Daly	85c	85c	85c	85c
200	Dome	40c	40c	40c	40c
100	First National	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
1,200	Goldfield Merg.	41c	41c	40c	41c
75	Goldfield Con.	1 9-16	1 11-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
100	Goldfield Oro.	14c	14c	14c	14c
100	Houghton	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Iron Blossom	1⅜	1 3-16	1⅜	1⅜
815	Jumbo Ext.	2 5-16	2½	2 5-16	2 5-16
100	Majestic	19c	19c	19c	19c
100	McKinley-Dar.	60c	60c	60c	60c
200	Nevada Dou.	56c	56c	56c	56c
150	New Baltic	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Ohio Copper	11c	11c	11c	11c
35	Riker-Hegeman	25c	30c	25c	25c
200	Silver Leaf	3c	3c	3c	3c
1,000	Silver Pick	16c	16c	16c	16c
50	Sterling Gum	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
240	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,550	United V. Ext.	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅝
375	U. P. S., new	4	4¼	4	4
50	Yukon	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16

Following are the bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.65	1.00	La Rose	.72	.78
Atl. Goldf.	.55	.57	Majestic	.18	.20
Bay S. Gas	.11	.12	Mex. Met.	.15	.17
Begole	1⅞	2	McK.-Dar.	.55	.65
Bohemia	1	1¼	M. of Am.	2¼	2⅝
Bost. Ely	.15	.23	New Baltic	1½	1⅝
Butte & L.	.21	.24	Nev.-Doug.	.55	.58
Calaveras	.95	1.00	Ohio Cop.	.10	.11
Chief Con.	.75	.80	Riker-Heg.	7⅞	7⅞
Con. Cop.	1⅛	1⅜	Silver Lake	4¼	5
Crown Res.	.78	.80	Stewart	1 9-16	1⅝
Davis-Daly	.85	.95	Ton. Bel.	4¼	4½
Eagle & B.	.85	.95	Ton. Ext.	2½	2⅝
First Nat.	1 1-16	1 3-16	Ton. Mer.	.40	.42
Goldf. Con.	1½	1⅝	Ton. Min.	7⅛	7⅜
Goldf. Mer.	.40	.42	Ton. W. E.	.57	.59
Houghton	2¼	2⅜	Un. C. S.	9⅛	9¼
Iron Blos.	1⅛	1 3-16	U. P. S., new	3¾	4
Jim Butler	.75	.80	Un. Verde	1⅞	1⅞
Jumbo Ext.	3⅝	3¾	Yukon	2¼	2½

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Chi. P. Tool	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¼
15	C. Rys., Ser. 1	88	88	88	88
238	Com. Ed	136½	136½	136½	136½
5	Diam. M	91½	91½	91½	91½
140	Goodrich	25½	25½	25	25
5	Int. H., N.J.	92	92	92	92
10	Mont. W. pf	110	110	110	110
40	Nat. Biscuit	123	123	123	123
5	Nat. Bis. pf	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼
10	Nat. Carbon	110	110	110	110
300	People's G	116½	117	116½	116½
103	Pub. S. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½
30	Sears-R. pf	169	169½	169	169½
30	Sears-R. pf.	121	121	121	121
115	Swift & Co.	106	106	105¾	106
28	Un. Carbide	144	144¾	144	144

BONDS.

$10,000	C. C. Ry. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	P. Gas. ref. 5s	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Ogden G. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Cam. St. sc.	96½	96½	96½	96½
385	Cambria St.	40	40	40	40
151	Elec. St. B.	48½	48½	48	48
1,589	Gen. Asph.	66	66	66	66
77	I. C. of N. A.	21	21	21	21
200	Key. Teleg.	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜
10	Key. Tel. pf.	59	59	59	59
225	Phila. Trac.	75½	75½	75½	75½
10	Leh. N. stk.	75½	75½	75½	75½
120	Leh. Valley	64	66	64⅝	65½
100	N. J. Trac.	72½	72½	72½	72½
351	Pennsylvania	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞
10	Penn. S. Mf.	95	95	95	95
226	Phila. Elec.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
478	Phil. Co. sc.	91	91	91	91
15	Phila. Trac.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
240	Reading	69¾	70	69¾	69 15-16
50	Tono. Bel.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15	Tono. Min.	7½	7½	7½	7½
41	Un. Gas Imp.	82½	83	82½	83
82	Union Trac.	39½	39½	39½	39¼
26	W. J. & S.S.	50	50	50	50

BONDS.

$9,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s ctfs.	78½	79	78½	79
1,000	Int. Ry. 4s	96	96	96	96
7,000	Lehigh Nav. con. 4½s	98	98	98	98
1,000	Leh. N. con. 4½s, reg	98	98	98	98
4,000	Lehigh Val. gen. 4½s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Market St. Elev. 4s	93	93	93	93
1,000	Peop. Pass. Ry. 4s	82	82	82	82
1,000	Phil. El. 4s	78	78	78	78
3,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Ind. Brewing	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	Mfrs. L. & H	50	50	50	50
150	Nat. Fireproof	6	6	6	6
20	Ohio Fuel Oil	13	13	13	13
20	Ohio Fuel Sup	40	40	40	40
295	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
25	Pitts. Brewing	7½	7½	7½	7½
70	Union S. & Sig	98½	98½	98½	98½
10	West Air Brake	118	118	118	118
50	West Electric	32½	32½	32½	32½

BOND.

$2,000	C., D. & P. Tel. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '16	100	100¼	4.10
Am. Loco	5	July, 1915	99¾	100¼	4.60
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	99½	100¼	4.95
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	5.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	99½	100	4.50
Beth. Steel	5	Jun. 1915	100¼	100¾	4.80
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98¾	99¼	5.85
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101¼	102	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89¾	90¼	7.60
C. & N. W.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	93¾	94¼	6.60
Con. Gas	6	June, 1915	100⅜	101	4.00
Con. P., Minn.	8	May 1, '17	95	97¾	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1917	94½	96¼	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	98¼	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	96	7.05
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅝	5.25
Gen. Rubber

FIND PHONE SYSTEM IS WORTH $65,961,661

Value of Plant and Service in City Estimated by Utilities Board Experts.

MAPS AND CHARTS SHOWN

Territory Divided Into Six Zones So That Rates May Be Established Witness Explains.

When the telephone rate inquiry by the Public Service Commission of the Second District was resumed yesterday in the Metropolitan Life Building maps and charts showing the operation of the telephone system in the city were exhibited and reports were submitted by the accountants of the commission indicating that the book value, as of June 30, 1914, of the total plant and service of the New York Telephone Company was $65,961,661.

Martin W. Littleton appeared as special counsel for the up-State Public Service Commission in place of Daniel V. Murphy, whose death recently, it was explained, had caused a delay in yesterday's hearing. Seymour Van Santvoord presided, and sitting with him was Commissioner William Temple Emmet.

William B. Ignatius of 28 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, an accountant, described some of the methods of operation of the New York Telephone Company. He said the city was divided into six zones, numbered from 1 to 3 and from 5 to 7. These zones were laid out so that rates might be established. In all the zones there were seventy-five central office areas. Of this number there were twenty which he described as "theoretical," because they had no central office exchanges, but were served by other exchanges. The "theoretical" areas included Hanover, Barclay, Circle, Cathedral, Fordham, Marble, Woodlawn, Borough Park, Canarsie, Cypress, Decatur, Bay Ridge, Hunter's Point, Forest Hills, Hollis, Springfield, Bayside, and Tottenville.

Dean Langmuir of 2,351 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, accountant for the commission, was questioned about the way in which the records of the telephone company had been examined in the preparation of inventories. Mr. Langmuir formerly was Deputy Controller of Schenectady. He took up the items one by one, and had them verified by Mr. Langmuir and thus they were read into the record. These items included the book valuation of the central office equipment of the New York Telephone Company as of June 30, 1914.

The valuations by boroughs were: Manhattan, $31,557,307; Bronx, $796,843; Brooklyn, $2,995,336; Queens, $536,657; Richmond, $113,027, a total of $14,001,-178. The total book valuations of land and buildings were: Manhattan, $11,-722,397; Bronx, $438,041; Brooklyn, $2,-002,036; Queens, $481,557, and Richmond, $79,419, a total of $14,725,350. For the whole city the book valuation of station apparatus was $3,656,166; station installation, $2,632,386; interior block wire, $576,916; private branch exchanges, $4,-575,747; boards and special fittings, $645,432, a total of $12,088,746.

In addition to these items were others such as exchange pole lines, interior block poles, aerial cable, exchange aerial wire, underground conduit.

The grand total valuations of all property, equipment, and installation for the separate boroughs were: Manhattan, $39,790,272; Bronx, $4,220,637; Brooklyn, $14,986,528; Queens, $4,597,066, and Richmond, $1,113,157, a total of $64,656,660, representing plant and service, to which additional valuations of material and supplies brought the grand total up to $65,961,661.

Mr. Littleton will put other figures on the record when the commission resumes the hearing this morning at 10 o'clock. The telephone company may present an inventory prepared under its own direction.

Among the organizations represented at the hearing were: Washington Heights Taxpayers' and West Side Taxpayers' Associations, Staten Island Civic League, Citizens' Association of Bay Ridge, Fulton Street (Brooklyn) Board of Trade, Vanderveer Park Improvement Association, Ridgewood Board of Trade, Twenty-eighth Ward Taxpayers', College Point Taxpayers', Woodside Improvement, and Furniture Warehousemen's Associations. There were also owners and agents of apartment houses.

RULING ON ODD LOTS.

No More Orders Will Be Received Through Clearing House.

The Committee on Clearing House of the Stock Exchange ruled yesterday that no more orders for odd lots would be received through the Clearing House. Members of the exchange were advised to send their orders for small lots of stock to dealers who have registered at the Clearing House, whose names would be furnished on application.

This ruling was made in preparation for the reopening of business on the Exchange on Saturday.

Standard Gas Light Dividend.

The Directors of the Standard Gas Light Company, controlled by stock interests of the Consolidated Gas Company, announced yesterday that the company had declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock. No dividend was declared upon the common stock. Six months ago a dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared upon the common stock.

Upholds Jersey Bank Stock Tax Law

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 9.—The Court of Errors and Appeals today sustained the constitutionality of the bank stock taxing law, which will add thousands of dollars to the State's revenue. The statute was attacked by the Commercial Trust Company and Charles L. Decker of Jersey City.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting increases and those reporting decreases being stated separately:

Four roads	$988,077	+$118,876
Twenty-two roads	12,841,201	—3,476,318
Total (26 roads)	13,829,368	—3,851,442

GREAT NORTHERN—

	1914.	Decrease.
November gross	$6,104,780	$1,521,599
5 months gross	35,583,280	4,516,751

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Month November	4,948,711	849,269
July 1-Nov. 30	27,240,018	1,576,737

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—

Month November	4,948,771	849,209
July 1-Nov. 30	4,856,702	407,467

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$348,990	$392,151	$43,161
Net	132,736	186,029	53,293
Sur. after chg.	33,893	83,815	49,922
4 mos. gross	1,112,632	1,157,753	45,121
Net	313,740	397,108	83,368
Def. after chg.	57,800	†29,764	*87,564

*Increase. †Surplus.

PERE MARQUETTE for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	2,319	2,325	2,330
Gross	1,907,190	1,660,811	1,623,536
Net after tax	500,518	249,705	408,740
4 mos. gross	6,444,587	6,105,999	6,134,285
Net after tax	1,809,317	726,979	1,470,069

RUTLAND RAILROAD for October—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	334,291	349,690	15,399
Net after tax	86,412	79,058	*7,355
4 mos. gross	2,982,568	3,136,654	154,086
Net after tax	493,029	535,205	42,176

*Increase.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	4¼	4.90
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.85	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	5	4.95
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	5	4.85
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'19	4½	5	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	5	5.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5	4.95
Del. & Hud.	1922	4½	5	5.60
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	4.85	4.60
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½	5	5.30
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	5	4.90
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.95	4.75
Mo., Kansas & T.	1914-'23	5	4.95	4.80
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1914-'23	4½	5	4.85
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	5.25	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'24	6	4.75	4.55
Penn. G. F. Freight	1914-'23	4	5	5.40
St. L. & I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	4.75	4.50
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	5.25	5.05
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½	5.20	4.95
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.05	4.90
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	5.80	5.05

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	318	323
American Light & Traction pf	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	13	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	41	45
*American Gas & Electric	85	88
*American Gas & Electric pf	46	48
American Power & Light	55	60
American Power & Light pf	80	85
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	64	67
American Water Works & Electric	5	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	14	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	60
Cities Service	51	54
Cities Service pf	55	57
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54½	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	77½	79½
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	88	92
Electric Bond Deposit pf	40	60
Empire District Electric 5s	68	73
Empire Gas & Electric	70	73
Federal Light & Traction	18	18
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	55
Gas & Electric Securities	25	30
Gas & Electric Securities pf	80	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario L. & P	10	14
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	50	55
Northern Ohio Traction	19	21
Northern States Power pf	78	81
Ozark Power & Water	19	20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.01
Andes	.01	Justice	.06
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.30
Caledonia	.38	Occidental Con	.30
Challenge Con	.09	Ophir	.06
Confidence	.16	Savage	.04
Con. Cal. & Va	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Crown Point	.38	Sierra Nevada	.06
Gould & Curry	.10	Union Con	.06
Hale & Norcross	.01	Yellow Jacket	.41

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.85	Com'l Fraction	.11
Jim Butler	.78	Diamond	.06
McNamara	.05	Diamondf. B. B.	.04
Midway	.08	Florence	.63
Mizpah Ext.	.25	Goldfield Con. M.	1.55
Montana	.04	Goldfield Merger	.45
North Star	.19	Jumbo Ext.	2.87½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.08
Tonopah Ext.	2.75	Silver Pick	.14
Tonopah Merger	.44	Sylvania	.23
West End	.62	Round Mountain	.38

GOLDFIELD. MANHATTAN.

Atlanta	.30	Manhattan Con.	.04
Booth	.16	Manhat. Big F.	.10

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	7½	8	Jackpot	.5	7
Elkton	.41	42½	McKinney	.40	42
El Paso	.120	150	Old Gold	.007	2
Findlay	1½	2	Portland	.115	136
Gold Dollar	1	3	Vindicator	.109	120
Isabella	11½	12½	Rav. B. H.	3¼	3½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company have selected a Protective Committee consisting of these members: Jules S. Bache, Chairman; Walter S. Crandall, Edmund G. Hammersley, Colgate Hoyt, and Walter C. Taylor. Deposits of stock will be asked for shortly.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is receiving offerings to sell to itself Guanajuato Power and Electric Company bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1902, to exhaust the sum of $15,000. Proposals will be received until noon, Dec. 23.

Remick, Hodges & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. are offering $2,900,000 City of Newark 4½ per cent funding gold bonds, dated Sept. 15, 1914, due Sept. 15, 1944, tax exempt in New Jersey and exempt from the Federal income tax. These bonds are being offered at 103.84 to yield exactly 4.00 per cent.

The Columbia Trust Company is distributing copies of a card which shows United States war items at a glance.

SAVINGS BANKS.

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th Street
New York, December 7th, 1914.
Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all sums entitled thereto under the by-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable after January 20th.
Deposits made on January 9th, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.
ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
126th Semi-Annual Dividend
5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.
The Trustees have directed that interest be credited to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of 4% PER ANNUM, payable on and after January 18th, 1915.
H. F. Hutchison, Prest. W. H. Ross, Secty.

FINANCIAL.

Office of
THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, October 15th, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company has been called and will be held at the Company's principal office in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of December, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Eastern Time, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the adoption and ratification of an agreement dated April 29, 1914, for the consolidation of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, Geneva, Corning and Southern Railroad Company, The Terminal Railway of Buffalo, The Junction Railroad Company, The Pittsburgh & Railroad Company, Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company, Detroit and Chicago Railroad Company, Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, The Northern Central Railway Company, Kalamazoo and White Pigeon Railroad Company and The Swan Creek Railway Company of Toledo.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE,
Secretary.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated November 1, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that eleven (11) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn under redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article II. of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:
134, 318, 441, 756, 757, 805, 821, 822, 829, 830, 831.
All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 1st, 1915, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1915, at par and accrued interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.
New York, November 2, 1914.

WESTERN STATES GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1941.
Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage dated June 1st, 1911, the undersigned invites tenders of the above bonds for sale and delivery as of January 14, 1915, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and five per cent. premium, to the extent of $44,690.50, the sum now available in the Sinking Fund. Sealed tenders, stating the numbers of bonds offered, will be received at the OFFICE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Sinking Fund, Western States Gas and Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and will be received until 3 P. M., December 31, 1914.
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. EARLE, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1914.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
New York, December 8th, 1914.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of SAM FRIEDMAN and MAX MILLER, formerly copartners doing business as HIGHLAND MILLS at 257 4th Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, was dissolved on December 5th, 1914, and that the undersigned has no further interest in or connection with the said firm. The business will be continued by SAM FRIEDMAN. Very truly yours,
MAX MILLER.

NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF GARFINKEL & HENDLER has this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Mr. LOUIS GARFINKEL withdrawing and Mr. BOLTON HENDLER continuing all liabilities of Mr. Hendler is also authorized to collect all outstanding claims.

EASIER TONE SHOWN IN COTTON MARKET

Buyers Strive to Even Up Before the Publication of Government Report.

LOAN THOUGHT BEARISH

Size of the Crop Is Not a Consideration in the Market This Year.

There was an easier tone in cotton yesterday, which was attributed generally to a desire of some of the recent buyers to even up before the publication of the Government estimate, which will be issued at 12:15 P. M. today. This report will give the estimate of the Crop Reporting Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, expressed in bales of 500 pounds gross and exclusive of linters.

Ordinarily considerable importance would be attached to the report, but the size of the supply this year is hardly a consideration in the market. It is assumed that the crop is 16,000,000 bales or more, including linters, and the mere addition or subtraction of 500,000 bales would be without influence, particularly as the consumption of the world can by no possible stretch of the imagination approximate the production. The chief value of the report will lie in the fact that it will dispose of attempts to guess at the size of the supply.

Considerable interest was taken in the completed plan of the cotton loan fund, and the announcement that the loan rate would be 5 cents a pound instead of 6 cents was construed as moderately bearish. This probably may be responsible for the fact that prices suffered a net loss of 2 to 9 points in a narrow session.

While there is some increase in cheerfulness throughout the textile trade, the low price at which yarns are selling acts as a deterrent to heavy purchases by spinners.

Certain numbers of yarns are quoted on the basis of 6 cents for cotton delivered at the mill. This would mean approximately 5½ cents at the farm, and purchases are not being made anywhere on such a basis. Consumers of yarns, therefore, feel that it would be better for them to invest in yarns instead of hedging by purchases of raw material or contracts. There is good business in the knitting trade, as there have been large purchases of heavy-weight garments, both of sweaters and fleeced underwear, for shipment to Europe.

There was a report from Charleston in circulation yesterday to the effect that another steamer was loading with cotton for Bremen. It is said to be scheduled to sail in a short time with a cargo of 8,000 bales. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting insurance for exports to Germany, and this is nullifying the favorable attitude taken by Great Britain toward exports of cotton to her chief opponent.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were quiet and unchanged.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, with 7.50 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

Market closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	7.07	7.04	7.04@7.06	7.06@7.08
January	..	..	7.14@7.16	7.22@7.23
March	7.39	7.32	7.33@7.34	7.41@7.42
May	7.58	7.51	7.51@7.52	7.59@7.60
July	7.74	7.67	7.67@7.68	7.76@7.77
October	8c.	7.92	7.92@7.93	7.84@7.01

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	20,238	21,011	5,701
New Orleans	11,926	8,410	14,069
Mobile	1,105	907	3,372
Savannah	16,056	9,196	6,810
Charleston	1,531	1,989	1,901
Wilmington	1,370	1,900	2,861
Norfolk	1,631	4,060	2,900
Total port receipts, same day last year.	60,636,	against	40,781

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,988	2,060	1,190
Memphis	5,081	4,849	12,186
St. Louis	1,066	2,888	6,869
Houston	18,554	13,157	3,635

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

To-Day.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston ..19,500 to 21,000	12,988	5,976
New Orlea's..12,000 to 14,000	13,414	16,503

Total exports yesterday, 34,956; so far this season 1,630,140, against 4,545,097 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price. Mid'g.	Stocks. 1914.	1913.
1,400	New Orleans	7¼	273,822	225,706
275	Mobile	7	38,496	46,551
3,976	Savannah	7	229,207	163,183
——	Galveston	7½	392,066	353,763
——	Wilmington	7	39,956	37,040
1,242	Norfolk	7	59,910	58,843
1,854	Augusta	7½	157,433	75,129
2,400	Memphis	7¼	253,278	226,153
——	St. Louis	7½	36,795	23,373
——	Houston	7½	156,664	181,160

The Liverpool market was easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling one point lower, at 4.36.

Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 20,298 bales, including 18,832 American.

TO INVITE COTTON LOANS.

State Chairman to Meet with Committee in Washington.

Blanks for applications for loans from the cotton pool will be available for distribution in a day or two, and the whole machinery is so nearly ready to start in motion that a meeting of the Cotton Loan Committee, of which W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board is Chairman and Albert H. Wiggin and James S. Alexander are the New York members, is to be held in Washington on Monday, at which the Chairmen of the several State committees will be present for consultation. Plans then will be completed for working through the local committees to be appointed by the State committees as needed throughout the cotton-growing country.

At the headquarters of the Cotton Loan Committee in this city there is still much doubt as to the extent to which the $100,000,000 fund raised in the North and West will be used by the Southern banks for their customers. Chairman Harding has received informal applications, but since the first of them were made monetary conditions have changed materially and a cotton export movement of increasing size has got under way.

Most of the cotton loans the Southern banks are now carrying were made at 7 or 8 per cent., and they are borrowing on these from New York banks at 5 and 6 per cent. Under these conditions it is not thought likely that they will shift existing loans to the cotton pool, as they would have to substitute for existing loans new ones at 6 per cent. before they could transfer 75 per cent. of the burden to the Northern and Western banks. So far as existing loans are concerned it is obviously to the advantage of Southern banks to continue borrowing on them from Northern banks without recourse to the pool.

To the extent to which a Southern bank may be able it may prefer to make new loans also at 7 or 8 per cent. and borrow on them at 5 or 6. To do so, however, it would have to indorse the notes of its customers, and at the time the cotton pool plan was initiated the Southern banks had little margin for indorsing left, the contingent liabilities so created being limited by law, at least as to national banks. It was for that reason that the cotton pool plan was so devised as to protect the Northern and Western banks without requiring the indorsement of the Southern banks.

There is little definite information here as to how much this situation has changed since the beginning of the export movement and the opening of the Cotton Exchanges at Liverpool, New York, and New Orleans.

DIVIDEND NOT DISCUSSED.

New York Central Awaits Consolidation with Lake Shore.

Directors of the New York Central yesterday decided to take no action on the quarterly dividend on the stock until after the consolidation with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern had been completed. The same procedure was followed by the Lake Shore Board. The position of the Directorates was described in this statement by President A. H. Smith:

In view of the approaching consolidation of the New York Central and the Lake Shore, which is expected to become effective about Jan. 1, 1915, the Boards of Directors of the two companies have taken no action in regard to the dividends usually payable in January. They are of the opinion that the payment of dividends after consolidation has been effected is a matter which should be dealt with by the board of the consolidated company instead of by the Boards of Directors of constituent companies, and the matter is therefore held in abeyance for consideration by that board.

Last an impression go abroad that the Central's dividend had been deferred from any other cause, a statement was later issued in Wall Street explaining that the question of current earnings had not been discussed by the Directors. The road's net income in the four months beginning in July, it was stated, showed an increase of $760,000 over the same period last year.

The basis for the dividend payment is Jan. 15, and an officer of the company said that there would be time after the consolidation was perfected to decide upon the dividend to be paid on that date.

LUMBER FIRM DISSOLVES.

National Yellow Pine Association Was Censored by Missouri Court.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—The National Yellow Pine Lumber Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters in St. Louis, was formally dissolved yesterday. The death of the organization is attributed to a recent ruling of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in which the association was criticised severely for issuing price lists.

Many lumber companies in Missouri were fined heavily and others were ousted during the litigation, growing out of complaints against the issuance of price lists by the Manufacturers' Association and alleged adherence of the members to these fixed prices.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market declined under heavy liquidation on the part of tired longs, led by active selling by leading cash interests in the West, and at the close of the day values were 1c to 1⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.23¼ and No. 2 hard at $1.24½, all rail, cost, insurance and freight, track, for export; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.20¾, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.24, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, to arrive.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	..	..	123	124⅝	98¼
May	..	..	129⅝	130¼	99⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

May	130⅝	129 3-16	129⅝	130 7-16	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	116⅞	115⅝	115⅝	116⅝	88⅞
May	121⅞	120¾	120⅝	121⅝	92⅛

CORN.

The corn market declined ⅝@1½c early in the day owing to selling by longs on reports of continued heavy receipts at primary points, but rallied in the face of the decline in wheat and closed about steady, at ⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 71¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; prime Argentine at 73c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	63⅝	62⅜	62⅜	63⅛	70¼
May	68⅞	68¼	68¼	68⅝	70¾

OATS.

Underlying sentiment in the oats market was against higher prices, as the movement continues on a liberal scale and the demand for the cash article both for domestic consumption and for export appears to have fallen off. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 54c; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 3 white, 53¼c; No. 4 white, 53c; fancy clipped white, 55@56c; ordinary clipped white, 53@54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	47¼	46⅞	47	47⅛	42¾
May	51¾	51⅜	51¼	51½	42⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, with comparatively small price changes, but after an early advance in sympathy with firmness in the hog position prices sagged off in sympathy with grain and under renewed selling. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Thursday 25,000; Kansas City received 8,000, and Omaha 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
January	9.82	9.77	9.77	9.77	10.85
May	10.05	9.77	9.77	10.05	11.17
Ribs—					
January	9.77	9.77	9.77	9.75	11.15
May	10.12	10.07	10.07	10.07	11.32
Pork—					
January	18.22	18.12	18.12	18.15	21.20
May	18.60	18.52	18.52	18.55	21.27

COTTONSEED OIL.

Underlying conditions in the cottonseed oil market were apparently unchanged, and price changes during the day were narrow.

COFFEE.

The coffee market was again firm and higher, closing 23 to 35 points above the final of Tuesday with sales of 43,000 bags for the day. The market opened 5 to 7 points higher and after sagging off 4 to 7 points from the top developed renewed strength with advances of about 30 points within a very few minutes, and while the close was 5 to 10 points down from the top, the feeling late in the day was very firm. The local cocoa market was very firm, with Rio grades higher owing to the scarcity of supplies, Rio 7s being quoted at 7¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	5.50	6.26	6.45@6.50	6.22
January	..	..	6.53@6.55	6.27
February	..	..	6.53@6.55	6.27
March	6.80	6.48	6.73@6.75	6.42
April	..	..	6.82@6.83	6.49
May	7.00	6.62	6.91@6.92	6.59
June	..	..	6.74@6.75	6.42
July	7.75	7.33	7.65@7.66	6.41
August	..	..	7.72@7.74	7.38
September	7.89	7.50	7.80@7.81	7.45
October	..	..	7.87@7.88	7.53
November	..	..	7.94@7.95	7.59

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,057 packages. Generally slow trade, but the market is without material change. Ladles are strengthening somewhat and there is also a firm feeling on good packing stock. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33@33½c; higher scoring lots, 34c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32c; higher scoring lots, 32½@33c; firsts, 28½@31½c; seconds, 25½@28c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 29@30c; common to fair, 25@27c; process extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 23@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; factory current make, firsts, 23½@23c; seconds, 22c; lower grades, 20@21c; packing stock, held, fine, 25c; current make, No. 2, 21c; lower grades, 19@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,196 cases, not including 400 cases in transit for export. There is a scarcity of high-grade fresh-gathered stock. Prices for such qualities show some advance, but dealers are very critical when paying the higher quotations very little of the supply exceeds 38@40c. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, selling dozen, 43@44c; extra firsts, 41@42c; firsts, 38@40c; seconds, 32@37c; thirds and poorer, 28@30c; thirds to No. 1 State, 36@36c; No. 2 and poorer, 29@32c; checks, good to prime, 26@28c; undergrades, 14@21c; Fall refrigerator, finest, 28@30c; poor to good, 20@27c; refrigerator, early packed, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 24½@26c; firsts, charges paid, 23½@24c; seconds, charges paid, 21½@23c; undergrades, 13@21c; checks, 16@17c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, fine to fancy, 30@33c; defective, 25@28c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 40@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, mixed browns, 44@46c; gathered brown mixed colors, 39@44c; nearby, average white, 44@46c.

NAMED ON RESERVE STAFF.

E. R. Kenzel Appointed Assistant Cashier by the Directors.

Edwin R. Kenzel was appointed Assistant Cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank at the meeting of the Directors yesterday. This is the first appointment of a permanent character that has been made by them beyond the election of Benjamin Strong, Jr., as Governor.

The institution was opened with a force borrowed from various banks, including C. E. Gregory, Cashier of the National City Bank, as Acting Cashier of the Reserve Bank; B. W. Jones and R. A. Giles, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, respectively, of the Bankers' Trust Company, and S. A. Welldon, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, as Acting Assistant Cashiers. Bookkeepers, tellers, and clerks to a considerable number were loaned by the banks and trust companies, and while the number has been reduced since the work of taking in more than $100,000,000 deposits was finished, those remaining are all on this temporary status.

Mr. Kenzel, who has been auditor of the Chemical National Bank for several years, was one of the temporary force, and acted as chief accountant or auditor of the Reserve Bank without any specific title. Although a young man, he had been in the employ of the Chemical Bank since 1888.

The working force is without a permanent head, Mr. Gregory still acting as Cashier. James F. Curtis, who was made Acting Secretary just before the Reserve Bank opened, is expected to continue in that position, although no announcement to that effect has been made. A Deputy Governor also remains to be chosen, as William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank and a Director of the Reserve Bank, consented merely to fill the gap on the understanding that he would act only in case of the absence of Gov. Strong.

Further appointments are not expected in the next few days, but may be made at early meetings of the Directors, which are held every Wednesday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

SCHNELL & JACKSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Schnell and Isidor H. Jackson, who compose the firm of Schnell & Jackson, importers of furs at 21 West Thirtieth Street. The liabilities are about $25,000 and assets probably $6,000.

RABINOWITZ & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Fannie Rabinowitz, dealer in clothing, under the name of Rabinowitz & Co., at 164 Stanton Street.

SPEIR, ROSENBAUM & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Speir, Rosenbaum & Co., manufacturers of muff beds at 441 Sixth Avenue.

J. F. PIERSON, JR., & CO.—Judge Hough has appointed Ralph Wolf receiver for J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., stock brokers of 74 Broadway, bond $15,000. He was the assignee.

SAMUEL H. GOLDSTEIN.—Judge Hough has appointed Harry Eisenbach receiver for Samuel H. Goldstein, a fur manufacturer formerly of this city and now said to be in Montreal. It was said that on Dec. 11, 1913, his place of business in this city was destroyed by fire. The Mutual Alliance Trust Company got out an attachment for $1,114 against Mr. Goldstein and brought suit against Mr. Singer to set aside the transfer of the insurance policies.

JOHANNA NASANOWITZ.—Judge Hough has appointed Leopold Landsberger receiver for Johanna Nasanowitz, dealer in millinery at 6 East 125th Street, with authority to carry on business twenty days. Assets are $1,500.

HARLEM BOTTLING WORKS, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed E. B. Hamlin receiver for the Harlem Bottling Works, Inc., of 147th Street and Austin Place, bond $1,000. It is said the assets are worth $10,000 as a going concern.

ARLAND W. JOHNSON.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against Arland W. Johnson, architect of 105 West Fortieth Street.

EAGLE CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY of 28 West Fifteenth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities $48,715 and assets $19,166, consisting of stock $3,800; fixtures $1,100, and accounts not assigned $5,053. Among the creditors are the Manhattan Commercial Company, $7,709, secured; Morris Jasper, $14,-289, and French & Ward, $3,155.

TABACCHINI-DIAMANT COMPANY, manufacturer of women's hats at 121 West 116th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,145 and assets $2,570, consisting of stock $250, fixtures $1,000, accounts $1,300, and cash in bank $20.

STERNSHEIN BROTHERS, manufacturers of furs at 110 West Thirtieth Street, have filed schedules showing

NEW GAS BONDS AT PREMIUM

They Sell on Stock Exchange Up to $1.10 8-4 "When Issued."

Trustees of the Consolidated Gas Company have voted to permit shareholders to subscribe on Jan. 1 to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings to an issue of $25,000,000 6 per cent. debenture bonds, convertible into stock at par after Feb. 1, 1918. The bonds were traded in on the Stock Exchange for the first time yesterday on a "when issued" basis, opening at 110⅝ and closing at 110 after selling down to 109⅝.

Stockholders of record on Dec. 19 will receive the privilege of subscribing to the bonds, for which payments can be made in full or in three installments, 30 per cent. on Feb. 1, 30 per cent. on May 1, and 40 per cent. on July 31.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

22d St, 28 and 30 West, s s, 441.9 ft w of 6th Av, 50.1x98.9, six-story loft and store building; Bank for Savings against Leo Silver et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $188,-385.62; taxes, &c., $6,588.20; to the plaintiff for $190,000.

22d St, 128 East, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x89.8, two-story stable; M. E. Cohen et al., executors, against Yosta Rosenberg et al.; Elkus, Gruman & Joseph, attorneys; J. H. Regan, referee; due, $24,982.64; taxes, &c., $825.10; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

Madison Av, 2,034, n w corner of 129th St, 18x75, three-story dwelling; L. W. Groves, trustee, et al, against Dominion Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Penn., et al.; H. T. Randall, attorney; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee; due, $13,015.41; taxes, &c., $377.65; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By Henry Brady.

137th St, 508 East, s s, 98 ft e of Pleasant Av, 22x100.10, three-story front and rear loft buildings; E. H. Steele against A. M. Keenan et al.; J. L. Barger, attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $16,120.64; taxes, &c., $1,989.77; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

Loring Place, 2,228, e s, 387.8 ft n of Hall of Fame Terrace, 79.4x127.11x77.11x118.5, two-story frame dwelling; Franklin Savings Bank against W. E. Smith et al.; W. M. Powell, Jr., attorney; Ernest Hall, referee; due, $6,383.40; taxes, &c., $1,806.87; to Oscar E. Mackey for $23,800.

By George Price.

Gleason Av, s s, 555 ft e of Olmstead Av, 49.11x100.1; Fred Judge against Charles Heimstadt et al.; E. L. Brisach, attorney; F. X. Kelly, referee; due, $663; taxes, &c., $473.63; to S. B. Hickox for $1,050.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

9th Av, 1,489, e s, 65.2 ft s of 120th St, 37.8x 100, six-story flat and stores; J. R. Roosevelt et al., trustees, against Inter-City Land and Securities Co. et al.; Cary, & C., attorneys; H. M. Edelson, referee; due, $48,-305.88; taxes, &c., $1,077.59.

163d St, 442 West, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6, five-story flat; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Johanna Strack et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; H. F. Rabbe, referee; due, $21,-218.79; taxes, &c., $1,203.49.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

179th St, 641 East, n e corner of Hughes Av, 96.1 ft to Belmont Av, (2,013,) x80.9x 99x96.5, two five-story flats; Joseph Rosenzweig against William Seidman et al.; F. D. W. Searing, attorney; W. H. Steinkamp, referee; due, $5,123.25; taxes, &c., $5,714.61; subject to first mortgage of $6,500.

Hall Place, 1,069, w s, 124.11 ft s of 167th St, 25.11x100x27.11x110.11; A. M. Hobbs, trustee, against I. J. Wellwood et al.; R. K. Brown, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $16,353.57; taxes, &c., $1,062.17.

By James J. Donovan.

Powell Av, n s, 178.11 ft w of Olmstead Av, 49.11x163.1; S. B. Hickox against A. F. Browne et al.; E. L. Brisach, attorney; F. X. Kelly, referee; due, $619.04; taxes, &c., $443.67.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Grand St, 256, for a two-story store, 25x75; H. and G. Goetze, 412 West 146th St, owners; C. H. Dietrich, 529 East 138th St, architect; cost, $3,500.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 113; Jeruchim H. Simpson against Morris Lipschitz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Michel.

GRAND ST, 214 and 216; George A. Jewell against Priscella Witt et al., (partition;) attorney, H. Goldstein.

3D AV, s w corner of 42d St, 50x100; Albert Blechners Sons, Inc., against Henry Hellerich Construction Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, H. A. Blumenthal.

29TH ST, 125 West; Ethel C. Bigelow, administratrix, against Aaron Coleman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

116TH ST, 350 East; Samuel Frankenheim et al. against Josephine Clauter et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

Bronx.

LOT 84, Block 3,824, Section 19; Adelaide A. Wabst against Josephine Murray et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

VILLA AV, e s, 171.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x122.4; Luigi Torregiani et al. against Monaco Construction Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 392 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90; Catherine Wolfe Loney against Lockwhit Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. J. West.

236TH ST, s s, between White Plains Av and Carpenter Av, (known as Lot 66, Block 4,896, Section 17;) Adelaide A. Wabst against James E. Pyle et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal in Old Silk Centre—Thirty-fourth Street Purchase Adjoining Hotel McAlpin Under Assessed Value—$75,000 Residence Sale in Brooklyn—Railroad Lease in Woolworth Building.

The realty transactions yesterday involved a deal in the old dry goods section which was formerly the silk centre of the city while the recorded transfers showed that the McAlpin estate paid $485,000, including the assumption of a mortgage of $185,000, for the two old buildings adjoining the Hotel McAlpin at 46 and 48 West Thirty-fourth Street, which is $65,000 under the assessed valuation of the property for this year's tax list.

The down town deal was the sale by the estate of Jacob W. Cornwell of the two six-story lofts at 477 and to 481 Broome Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Wooster Street. The plot is 75 by 99.6. The buildings were occupied for a long time, until about two years ago, by the silk firm of Cheney Brothers, now at Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

34th Street Transfer Under Assessed Value.

The McAlpin estate has just taken title, according to the deed as recorded yesterday, to the two old buildings at 46 and 48 West Thirty-fourth Street, 50 by 98.9, adjoining the Hotel McAlpin. When the announcement of the sale was made some time ago it was said that an addition to the hotel would be erected on the plot.

It was transferred by George F. Vingut and others as trustees for Eliza F. Floyd and others, for a stated consideration of $400,000, in addition to a mortgage of $185,000. This is less than the assessed valuation for 1914, which for the land only was $630,000, indicating that the McAlpin estate obtained it for $65,000 less than the city's taxable value.

Sales in Old Shopping Zone.

The six-story loft at 28 and 30 West Twenty-second Street was struck down to the Bank for Savings by Joseph P. Day yesterday in foreclosure proceedings on a bid of $190,000. The bank was the plaintiff in the action and protected a judgment of $188,385, and other liens amounting to $6,888.

Profit Over Auction Prices.

The four-story dwelling at 42 West Fifty-third Street, purchased last week by Francis Spier at the auction stand of Joseph P. Day, was resold yesterday at a substantial profit to August Vatable for occupancy. Mr. Spier paid $82,000 for the property, which is assessed at $85,000.

Deed Recorded After 18 Years.

A deed bearing date March 14, 1901, was recorded yesterday, whereby Samuel Sloan, the former President of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, conveyed to Frank H. Davis, who is a Director in several railroad corporations, the property at 3 and 5 Washington Street, 322 by 57.6 for $75,000. The property is now combined with a much larger plot, including the Botthy Place frontage between Washington and Greenwich Streets, of which Edward F. Searles is the owner of record.

Bronx Borough Sales.

Smith & Phelps have sold the five-story apartment with store on a lot 25 by 100, situated at the Southwest corner of Oakland Place and Prospect Avenue.

The Aldus Construction Company has resold to an investor the five-story apartment at 3061 Bailey Avenue, 45 by 112, which was taken by the sellers a few days ago in part payment for the six-story apartment at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 186th Street.

Buys Plaza Slope Brooklyn Home.

One of the largest private residence deals in Brooklyn for some time has just been closed in the sale of the large residence of 47 Plaza Street by the heirs of the late E. Dwight Church, the well-known book collector. The dwelling is one of the finest in the fashionable Park Slope section, fronting 157.2 feet on Plaza Street and 134.5 on Union Street. It has been bought by a resident of Flatbush for occupancy. Charles E. Rickerson was the broker.

The property has been held at $75,000. After Mr. Church's death in 1908 it was put in the market at $90,000. The house was erected in 1890 by George W. Shiebler and he sold it to Mr. Church in 1904. Nearly $100,000 was spent on the residence.

Brooklyn.

F. C. Fry, Jr., has sold to an investing client of Frank J. Magerle, 1,216 Forty-ninth Street, an eleven-room cottage on a plot 40 by 100, located between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues.

Title Suit for 2,000 Lots.

A lis pendens to enforce the conveyance by ex-Gov. William M. Brown of a half interest in the property at Garden City, known as Stewart Manor, has been filed against that property by A. W. Levy, attorney for the Mansad Realty Company, of which Emanuel M. Krulewitch is President. The tract includes 2,000 lots. The half interest was given last April in part payment for the eleven-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-third Street, title to which, it is said, has been conveyed and since resold by Mr. Brown to Brooklyn investors.

Bayside Buyers.

A. W. Seaton of Saugerties, N. Y., has purchased from J. T. Kirby the house and plot 50 by 150 on Lawrence Boulevard, Bayside, and the Bayside Improvement Company has bought from J. Finerty four lots on the same boulevard.

Union Pacific Leases in Woolworth Building.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has leased the store at 286 Broadway in the Woolworth Building for a ticket office for a term of years. The store adjoins the one leased recently to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and leaves but one remaining store on the Broadway front. Edward J. Hogan was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

The New York Electric Vehicle Association has leased the entire building at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-second Street. The Central Park West frontage will be used as a salesroom for electric cars and the balance of the building will be occupied as a garage for electric vehicles. The Cross & Brown Company and F. & G. Pflomm negotiated the lease.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for Ferdinand J. Pullayter the entire store and basement at 58 West Forty-fifth Street for a long term. The lessees are E. & V. Ludwig.

The two-story garage at 419 West 150th Street has been leased by the Duff & Brown Company for John C. Rodgers to Jamus F. Doyle.

Louis Schrag has leased for George G. Powell the store and basement in the building at 69 West Twenty-third Street for a term of ten years.

Wm. D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., have leased the store, basement, and mezzanine floor at 471 Fifth Avenue for Schotz & Co. to Hinebaugh & Browne.

Matthew Bender & Co., law publishers, of Albany, N. Y., have leased for a term of years an entire floor in the fireproof building at 28 John Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street. William A. White & Sons negotiated the lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased a store

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 129 and 131, e s, 60.5 ft s of 66th St, 40x80; Benjamin F. Foster to Lincoln Square Holding Co., 80 Maiden Lane, Jan. 18, 1912; attorneys, Foster & C., 80 Maiden Lane.....$1

BARROW ST, 47, s s, 165 ft from Bleecker St, 21x40; Evelina Ballantine to Evelyn Ballantine, 280 West End Av, Dec. 9; attorney, Charles P. Dorrance, 35 Nassau St.....$100

HENRY ST, 311, n s, 288.1 ft e of Scammel St, 23.6x70.8; Manton M. Wyvell, referee, to United States Trust Co., trustee of George C. Rand, 45 Wall St, Dec. 8; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$15,000

JONES ST, 9, n s, 5th lot from 4th St, 25x100, (foreclosure Dec. 2;) Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to John L. Tonnele, 201 West 72d St, trustee under will of John Tonnele for Rebecca T. Gay, Dec. 9; address, 45 Broadway.....$5,900

LENOX AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 134th St, 25x 85; Anna Lederer to Samuel Lederer et al., 535 East 82d St, Nov. 19; attorney, Solomon S. Leff, 302 Broadway.....$1

PINEHURST AV, s e corner of 179th St, 100 x100.1; Munden Construction Co. to Denner Realty Co., 121 East 24th St, all liens, Dec. 7; attorney, S. Mendelson, 233 Broadway..$1

WASHINGTON ST, 3 and 5, e s, 36.10 ft n of Battery Place, 32.2x57.6; Samuel Sloan to Frank H. Davis of Elizabeth, N. J., March 14, 1901; attorneys, Woodford, E. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$75,000

WAVERLEY PLACE, 30, and part of 28, s s, 62.9 ft w of Greene St, 37.10x80.3, (foreclosure Dec. 4;) George G. Fry, referee, to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, Dec. 8; attorney, B. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St.....$85,000

5TH AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; Anna Lederer to Samuel Lederer et al., 535 East 82d St, Nov. 19; attorney, Solomon S. Leff, 302 Broadway.....$1

347TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; George F. Vingut et al., trustees of Elizabeth F. Floyd et al., to Edwin A. McAlpin et al., trustees of David H. McAlpin, at Cassiing, N. Y., (mtg $185,000,) Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$400,000

53D ST, s s, 600 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; William N. Cromwell et al, executors of Emily H. Moir, to the Emily H. Moir Estate, Inc., 49 Wall St, all liens, Dec. 8; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St..$62,000

81ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 24.11x 102.2; Jacob Gumpel to George L. and Anna M. Hein, 14 Claveriy Place, Flushing, Borough of Queens, (mtg $30,000,) Dec. 8; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St..$100

82D ST, n s, 98 ft w of East End Av, 27.4x 102.2; Anna Lederer to Samuel Lederer et al., 535 East 82d St, Nov. 19; attorney, Solomon S. Leff, 302 Broadway.....$1

84TH ST, s s, 177.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x 102.2; Ella B. Bohnung, administratrix of Katherine Faist, to Charlotte Haist, daughter of John G. Haist and heir of Katherine Faist, (or Haist,) all liens, Dec. 5; attorney, H. F. Loppold, 63 Park Row..$1

90TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, (foreclosure Dec. 7;) James A. Lynch, referee, to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St., Dec. 8; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$19,000

111TH ST, s s, 187 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11; Anna Lederer to Samuel Lederer et al., 535 East 82d St, Nov. 19; attorney, Solomon S. Leff, 302 Broadway.....$1

112TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.8x100.11; Edward A. McShane, referee, to Louis Stahl, 879 Union St, Brooklyn, Dec. 4; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau..$9,000

114TH ST, s s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Anna Lederer to Samuel Lederer et al., 535 East 82d St, Nov. 19; attorney, Solomon S. Leff, 302 Broadway.....$1

116TH ST, 163 and 167 East, n w corner of Lincoln Place, 40.1x90; Northern Bank of New York, by Eugene L. Richards as Superintendent of Banks of State of New York, to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, quitclaim; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BERRIAN AV, s e s, being s ½ of Lot 47, map of John H. De Voe; Robert C. Benenson to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, Oct. 7; attorney, Benenson Realty Co.; 407 East 153d St.....$1

CRESTON AV, n w corner of 183th St, 81.2x 117x99; Richard Carroll to Margaret M. Carroll, 2,778 Morris Av, (mtg $11,000,) Sept. 7; attorney, F. J. McRickard, n w corner of Fordham Road and Jerome Av.....$100

DECATUR AV, w s, 100 ft n of 194th St, 50x164; Grace W. McElroy to Mary Annan, 2,545 Webster Av, Dec. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

RIDER AV, w s, 968 ft s of 144th St, 150x 125; Bernard J. Lenahan to Ann Lenahan, 475 East 139th St, (mtg $20,000,) July 16; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av and 148th St.....$100

RYER AV, e s, 125 ft n of 180th St, 18.9x 104.2; Edward F. Moran, referee, to Charlotte Trubenbach, 295 West 81st St, Nov. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 85.5 ft n of 183d St, 40.6x112.6; George B. Hayes, referee, to Adam Trillich and another, 1,128 Woodycrest Av, (mtg $28,000,) Dec. 8; attorney, A. Knatz, 56 Pine St.....$5,000

VALENTINE AV, 2,046, e s, 25x—x26x178; Ely J. Rieser to Myles Realty Co., 477 1st Av, (mtg $7,000,) Dec. 8; attorney, Ely J. Rieser, 28th St and 1st Av.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 376.3 ft n of 169th St, 25x125; John Kadel to Johanna Rowanasky, 1,836 Washington Av, (mtg $6,000,) Dec. 8; attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av.....$100

149TH ST, n s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x 100; James C. Brady, referee, to Isidor Niner, 554 Eastern Parkway, Dec. 4; attorney, L. C. Dessar, 290 Broadway....$9,200

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, w s, 170 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Fannie Kletzky to William Goodman, 121 East 80th St, Dec. 8, prior mtg $35,000, due as per bond; attorney, M. V. Rosenberg, 132 Nassau St.....$2,500

CHERRY ST, 154, n s, 20.2x75; Francis J. Meyer to James A. Shephard, 383 Stone Av., Brooklyn, June 24, 1915, due March 15, 1916; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.$500

DIVISION ST, n s, 439.3 ft e of Pike St, 25x —; Louise E. Appollas et al. to Israel Moskowitz, 215 Bleecker St, N. Y., Dec. 8, (prior mtg $15,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Henry W. Schutt, 30 Church St.$2,500

MADISON AV, e s, 67.4 ft n of 78th St, 20x 75; Stella P. Seigberg to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

107TH AV, s s, 254.8 ft e of 24th St, 49.4x —; Safza E. Goldstein to Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av, Dec. 2, demand; attorney, Eugene Cohn, 74 Broadway.....$1,500

20TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 50x98.9; A. I. R. Kaller, Inc., to Gouverneur Mortgage Corporation, 150 Broadway, Dec. 9, (prior mtg $245,000,) due May 20, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$7,000

33D ST, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 71.2x99; Michael Fogarty to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, Dec. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

59TH ST, 306 East; William F. Crockett to Union Trust Co. of New York, Plaza Branch, May 6, 1912, due as per notes; to secure notes; attorneys, Miller, K. & S. & T., 80 Broadway.....$14,200

61ST ST, 251 East, n s, 85 ft w of 3d Av, 19.8x100.5; Emma J. Shields and another to Julia Coleman, 63 East 59th St, Dec. 5, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. J. Donovan, 233 Broadway.....$1,150

80TH ST, n s, 250.3 ft e of Park Av, 18.2x 100; Walter E. Hope to Memorial Fund Association, 49 Wall St, Dec. 4, due Dec. 9, 1919; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$80,000

90TH ST, 123-31 West, n s, 421 ft w of Columbus Av, 54x100.8, prior mtg $50,000; Pauline Gromer et al to John A. Dittrich et al, at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 12, May 19, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Kitter, 100 William St.....$11,045

111TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Joseph Liebling to Fannie Jackson, 666 Cauldwell Av, Feb. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Charles Liebling, 152 Nassau..$8,141

116TH ST, 209 East, n s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 30x100.10, prior mtg $26,000; Joseph Liebling to Sol. Feiner and another, 140 East 92d St, May 26, due, &c, as per bond, 6 p. c; attorneys, Feiner & M., 100 Broadway.....$9,000

142D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 100x 99.11; V. S. Building Corporation to Abel King, 148 East 63th St, Dec. 9, (prior mtg $105,000,) due as per bond; attorneys, Lees & Connolly, 35 Nassau St.....$12,000

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, w s, 100 ft n of 194th St, 50x 164; Mary Annan to Grace W. McElroy, Farmingdale, L. I., Dec. 9, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

GRAND AV, s e corner of 182d St, 25x100; also Grand Av, e s, 50 ft s of 182d St, 50x 100; Edith A. Jackson to Margaret A. Demarest, 189 Claremont Av, Dec. 9, 3 years, 5½ and 6 p. c.; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway.....$2,500

LOT 318, map of Knight estate; Christian Schwartz to North New York Savings and Loan Association, 499 Willis Av, Nov. 28, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Hildreth, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1,000

2D AV, e s, 300 ft n of 1st St, 50x100, (Olinville;) Hayman Kommissor to John Byrnes, 3,630 Bronx Boulevard, (prior mtg $875,) Dec. 8, due as per bond; attorney, John Byrnes, 3,630 Bronx Boulevard.....$925

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CANAL ST, s e corner of Lafayette St, store and basement; Lafayette Building Co to Agnes Ostermann, 311 West 126th St, 7 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, James Everard's Breweries, 12 East 133d St.....$3,500

JAMES ST, 73 to 79, all; John Palmieri to Catarina Sciallis, 73 James St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914.....$8,520

3D AV, 1,550 and 1,552, store, basement, and first lofts; H. D. Greenwald to Hy Frank and another, 171 East 83d St, 5 1-12 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, A. G. Frank, 309 Broadway.....$7,000

7TH AV, 128 to 132, corner store and basement and part of second floor; Midtown Construction Co. to Pietro Redes, 201 West 18th St, 5 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, Charles M. Kiefer, 246 Broadway.....$1,620 to $2,100

25TH ST, 138 East, second and third lofts; Joseph Loria, Inc., to Fred Loria, 232 East 86th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, H. S. Zieger, 160 Broadway.$1,500

28TH ST, 42 to 46 East, second store from w s of Building; Borough Realty Co. to John Goldbard and another, 1,581 Madison Av, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, John Goldbard, 42 East 28th St.....$1,500

Bronx.

FOX ST, 871, all; Rebecca Brill to Joseph Cooperblum, 1,161 Jackson Av, 5 years from Dec. 1; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway.....$6,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 370; Empire Carting Co. against Midcrosstown Railway Co. and Auto Storage and Exchange Co., owners; Eagle Concrete Arch Engineering Co., contractor.....$75

PINEHURST AV, s w corner of 181st St, 114.11x112.9; Gallo & Laguidara against Comfort Realty Co., owner and contractor, (renewal).....$1,750

WALL ST, 23, and Broad St, 1; Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. against Morgan Building Corporation, owner; United States Metal Products Co., sub-contractor; Marc Eidlits & Sons, contractors.....$421

72D ST, 127 East; Barnet Kurla Kurland against 125-133 East 72d Street Co., owner; John R. Hoyt, contractor.....$50

110TH ST, 248 West, and 111th St, 244 West; Fiske & Co., Inc., against S. & R. Amusement Co., owner; M. Longo and Longo Construction and Realty Co., contractors.....$125

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, —x—; Ossian Johnson against Buellesbach Construction Co., Inc., owner, (renewal).....$756

Bronx.

CONCORD AV, 470 or 474; Wimple Electric Co., Inc., against B. & B. Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$250

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ORCHARD ST, 18; Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum against Isidore Abraham et al., Nov. 12, 1914.....$240

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,339; S. Weingarten against Ernst Keller Con. Co. et al., (published Dec. 8; was in error).....$715

55TH ST, 421 to 425 East; M. & W. J. Peck Co. against Peter Doelger Brewing Co. et al., April 14, 1914.....$1,733

133D ST, 5 and 7 East; Pietrowski & Konop Co. against James Everard's Breweries et al., Dec. 5, 1914.....$582

Bronx.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 210 ft n of 183d St, 100x100; Bronx Cut Stone Co., Inc., against Valhalla Corporation et al., Nov. 19, 1914.....$400

VALENTINE AV, w s, 210 ft n of 183d St, 100x100; Bronx Cut Stone Co., Inc., against Valhalla Corporation et al., Nov. 20, 1914.....$400

RESORTS.

Special Announcement

The Marlborough-Blenheim,

Atlantic City, N. J.,

In order to accommodate its increasing regular Fall and Winter patronage, and also those Americans and Canadians who are prevented by the European war from being abroad, will keep both the Marlborough side and the Blenheim side of the house open this winter, instead of closing one side during November and December, as heretofore.

This will enable the supplying of a private bathroom with hot and cold salt and fresh water with every room, and for these bathrooms *no extra charge* will be made during the Fall and Winter Season.

The house occupies two blocks of ocean front, and its heated parlor solariums overlooking the Boardwalk and the sunny south ocean exposure are most attractive. Exquisite music every evening throughout the year.

White Service in both the ala Carte and the American plan dining rooms.

Atlantic City

with its invigorating, bright Fall climate, is particularly attractive over week-ends at this season. Golf, roller chairs, theatres, and countless recreations and amusements.

OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL—COTTAGES on the Beach, Atlantic City, N.J. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 800. INDOOR SEAWATER SWIMMING POOL. A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months. BOOKINGS NOW. PROMENADE FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

HOTEL DENNIS IN WINTER

Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home. Directly on the ocean front. Capacity 600.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller," grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

Hotel RUDOLF

On the ocean front. sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Golf, tennis.

RESERVATIONS NOW BEING MADE FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY WEEK.

CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW. Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special $12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines

Lakewood, N. J.

A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.

An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.

Daily Orchestral Concerts.

Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

LAKEWOOD.

BEECHWOOD VILLA

First-class House. Fine, Sun Parlor and Porch. Write for Booklet.

M. L. Hiorn, Manager.

Estate of M. A. Paul. Phone connection.

CARASALJO HOTEL.

On lake front; modern. N. L. Campbell, Prop. Also of Belvedere and Elstone Park Hotels, Far Rockaway.

Oak Court Hotel LAKEWOOD, N. J. Modern and homelike; dancing. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Montclair

Montclair, N. J.

Open Throughout the Year. SPECIAL WINTER RATES. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.

Frederick C. Hall, Lessee.

EAST ORANGE, LENOX MANOR.

New throughout; a home without its cares; refined and exclusive; private baths; exceptional table; for adults only. 75 Lenox Av. Telephone 5075 Orange.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE HAMILTON

14th and K Sts., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Jackson Health Resort

Dansville, New York

Fall and Winter Treatment very desirable.

Do not fail to send for Illustrated Literature. Up to date Methods.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 and up. Booklet.

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HOTEL COLONIAL

Florida East Coast Hotel Co. Flagler System

REACHED BY STEAMERS FLYING AMERICAN FLAG

60 hours from New York 15 hours from Miami

Four New Championship Tennis Courts Boating, Fishing, Golf, Bathing

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New York Office: 243 Fifth Av Telephone Madison Sq. 9230

J. W. GREENE, Mgr

FLORIDA.

FLORIDA Florida's Only Fireproof Resort Hotel

Hotel Clarendon

AND COTTAGES

Seabreeze, Daytona Station, "On the East Coast," Located directly on the Ocean and the Famous Beach. Open Jan. 5.

Golf (9 holes, one of the best courses in the South).

Tennis, Motoring, Horseback Riding, Sea Bathing, Fishing. Booking Office, 1180 B'way, New York.

"GOLFERS' SOUTHERN PARADISE."

THE BELLEVIEW

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, FLA. Open Jan. 6. Two 18-Hole Golf Courses with Turf Putting Greens. For information, booklet, &c., address H. D. SAXTON, Mgr., 305 Fifth Ave., New York.

OAKLAND HOTEL

ON LAKE APOPKA, OAKLAND, FLORIDA.

A new, up-to-date family hotel. Electric lights, running water, private baths. Excellent hunting and fishing. All outdoor sports. For booklet apply J. R. MacDonald.

GEORGIA—Augusta.

Hotel Bon Air

AUGUSTA, GA.

Opens December 18th. Why not spend your holidays there? Two fine 18-hole golf courses, beautiful clubhouse, excellent driving and motoring, shooting, and all outdoor sports.

Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS 100 W. 34 St. NEW YORK

REAL ESTATE.

SPYT den DUYVEL

THE PIVOT of PROFIT

Manhattan is growing northward along Riverside Drive at the rate of one mile per year. Yonkers is growing southward along the river front at the rate of half a mile per year. Both are heading toward

EDGEHILL TERRACES

Mind you! A section restricted for a generation, the pivotal point to which all growths lead. No matter how conservative you are, and from every angle of investment carefulness, you must realize the tremendous advantage to be gained by purchasing this land now.

TEN PER CENT IS ALL YOU NEED AS A DEPOSIT

on day of sale. Savings Bank Book will be accepted. 15% when you take title. 75% may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 to 5 years. Title insurance free.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE NEXT SATURDAY, DEC. 12th

in a Mammoth Heated Tent at 1:30 and 7:30 P. M.

3 DWELLINGS and 164 LOTS at

227th to 230th St. bet. Johnson & Arlington Aves.

3 Blocks West of Broadway Subway at 230th Street

GEORGE G. BAKER, Auctioneer.

7 East 42d Street, N. Y. C. 6517 Murray Hill

WATCH TOMORROW'S PAPERS. SEND FOR BOOK & MAPS.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

Long-established mid-town firm wants active, experienced brokers on drawing account and commission basis. Only those familiar with central sections write, stating experience, references, and amount of drawing account required. Address Exceptional, Box 66 Times.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEND EXACT REQUIREMENTS

Mercantile or manufacturing property. Entire buildings or space.

HARRY E. HAYES, 30 EAST 42D ST.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE HOME

With water front rights and privileges to yacht club, bathing beach, &c.; house has 8 beautiful large rooms, bath, electric lights and gas; sewer, sidewalks, &c.; everything up-to-date; 44 trains daily; 30 minutes out; possession on $500 payment; balance monthly to suit. Address C. STEPHENSON, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. Phone 1760 Greeley.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

5 ACRES Absolute Sacrifice. Little Cash Needed. Modern half stone dwelling; 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable, poultry house; beautiful views, high elevation; excellent neighborhood; fruit orchard, shrubs; station 10-minutes walk. FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

POULTRY FARM

$3 Weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house, barn, &c.; near large town; good markets, factories, &c.; few minutes from station and trolley to harbor; one hour from city. Address C. JONES, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE.

IF YOU HAVE $100

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Money Advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. E. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Av.

West Side.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five-story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT
KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will trade my $70,000 equity in vacant property and add $20,000 cash, for well located loft building, north of 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; no brokers. Address "Trade," Box 212 Times Harlem.

Wanted—New-law house, Washington Heights preferred, in exchange for handsome four-story American basement dwelling and fine 85-acre farm; call for particulars. Owner, 58 Edgecomb Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Attention, Property Owners.—Avoid vacancies, losses, annoyances and give us agency and management of your property. William Bettmann, 2,282 7th Av. 'Phone 3323 Morningside.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Tenements to lease in Italian neighborhoods; management of estates. G. Rampolla, 192 Bowery, New York City.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.

Singly, en suite, entire floors; unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished. OFFICE SUB-LETTING COMPANY, 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant—5786.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Will rent one or two desirable connecting offices in the Woolworth Building to responsible tenant; immediate possession; references required. 'Phone Barclay 7834.

8th Av., 123, (19th and 20th St.)—Parlor floor store; light extension; desirable in every way; immediate possession; suitable for showroom or light workroom; $1,800.

TO LET, store, basement, and lofts, 50x100, steam heat, sprinkler, elevator; low insurance; cheap rent. Apply 96-98 Grand St. or your own broker.

A very desirable desk room; prices right and modern conveniences; no other tenants; before 10:30, 12 to 1, or after 4. Room 1,813, 220 5th Av.

Office.—Will sublet office, desirable building and location; great sacrifice. Inquire Room 501, 25 East 40th St.

47th St., 107 West.—Store, show window; extension; steam heat; complete fixtures, mirrors; $1,200; parlor floor; $1,000. Premises.

Three-story, basement business residence; modern heating. Call forenoon, 549 West 150th St.

Loft, with large corner show windows and basement; rent $125 f. 6,000 sq. ft. inc. steam heat. Muller, 129 Patchen Av., Bkn.

Lofts, modern, 22 cents sq. ft., with rail and water facilities, 25 cents; make bid. Galbreath, 319 W. 95th.

59th St., 34 West.—Large parlor floor; decorated; desirable any light business; $1,800. Premises.

Lofts, offices, showrooms. Rothschild Realty Co., 98 5th Av. Phone 4990 Chelsea.

Desk room to let, Marbridge Building, 47 West 34th St., Room 805.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Basement; high-class business; doctor; will alter. Plaza 2121.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Very pretty bungalow home of 5 large beautiful rooms, bath, heat; extensive porch; on large garden plot; an ideal all-year home; everything new; handy to bathing, boating, and fishing; 45 minutes from city; refined neighborhood; station at once; $175 cash, balance $20 a month. Address BUNGALOW, Box 128 Times Downtown.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Howburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A VILLAGE FARM OF 2 ACRES.
Level ground, clear soil, good street, house of 8 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; barn, shade trees. For sale or for rent. Opportunity.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.
Price $4,250; seven-room house, handsomely decorated; plot 60x125; all improvements; 5 minutes to station; near trolley. HOUSE, Room 616, 1,323 Broadway, city.

Owner must sell ideal farm; 6 acres; fine house; several buildings; abundant fruit; with stock, $4,800. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful all-year home; all improvements; paying farm, modern outbuildings, 100 acres; Eastern Connecticut; cost $30,000; suitable as hotel, sanitarium, or land for circular; $12,500; terms. Owner, Z 356 Times.

Farm of 345 acres, with buildings worth $25,000, in charming Village; this is the biggest high-class farm bargain of the year at $12,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A—A—A—
225, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway.
1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants. 'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9920—Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
3 ROOMS AND BATH.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near 2 and 9 Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Windermere Court, 343 St. Nicholas Av., (corner 127th).—Just completed, most beautifully furnished suites 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, shower baths, silver, linen; very reasonable rents; $9 weekly upward.

A very desirable 9-room apartment for rent at the Barnard, 106 Central Park West, completely and artistically furnished; will rent for six months or longer. Apply on premises.

Furnished apartments to rent, 4 rooms and bath to 10 rooms and three baths, for six months or longer. Full particulars Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th St. and Broadway.

47th St., 68 and 107 West.—Single and two-room apartments; bath, kitchenette; newly decorated; new furniture; desirable in every way; $40 and $50. Janitor, on premises.

Six-room furnished apartment; four months; $75 a month. 336 West 95th St. Call from 12 to 2:30.

Handsomely furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. H. Clark Realty Co., Inc., 30 E. 42d. Murray Hill 5392

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Floor, consisting two rooms and bath, private residence, Riverside Drive, near 79th St.; suitable for couple. S 14 Times.

110th, 436 West.—Sunny three rooms; kitchenette; strictly high class; beautifully furnished. Agent.

113th, 307 West.—Two-room apartment to sublet, completely furnished. Inquire at office.

A A lists of furnished apartments on request. Shawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Artist's studio, furnished; north light. Particulars, address Z 362 Times Annex.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high-class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms and bath, furnished, $45 month upward. Three rooms and bath, furnished, $60 month upward. Rhinelander, 32 E. 27th St. Third St. tends 24 E. 23d St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Broadway and 52d St., The Newport.—Five and six rooms; elevator, steam heat, and electric light; rental reasonable to desirable tenants. Apply to Supt. on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

5th Av., (Corner 12th.)—Overlooking old Presbyterian Churchyard, 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four-room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St., or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

122d, 500 West, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—High-class apartment; reduced rent; concessions.

827 West 56th.—7, 5 large rooms; entirely light; elevator; desirable location; moderate.

Sublet four-room elevator apartment. Inquire Supt., 661 West 180th, corner Broadway.

Must sublet six beautiful rooms; elevator. Inquire Superintendent, 250 West 106th St.

Free Rent Until Feb. 15 on Four to eight rooms; elevator. 306 Times Downtown.

804 West 180th. (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—4-7 room elevator apartments; inducements.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

East Side.

A single floor 4 rooms and bath,
130 East 51st St.,
Between Lexington and Park Avs.
All outside rooms;
All improvements, janitor, elevator;
Tiled bath and kitchen;
Rent, $570.
Jas. Kyle & Sons, Lexington Av. and 58th.

36 East 49th St.—Apartments 1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath and service; also parlor floor; unfurnished. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

Madison Av., 578, (56th and 57th Sts.)—Desirable two-room apartment; private bath, kitchen, heat, electricity; decorated; $40. Premises.

755 Park Av., corner 72d St.
9 and 11 rooms, 3 baths, $3,500 to $5,500.
Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Three bedrooms and bath, table board, three adults, four children, west side, between 60s and 80s; about $75 weekly. K 218 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment wanted; 4 rooms, kitchenette, and bath; January, February, March, and April; neighborhood of 90th St. and Broadway. Box S 19 Times.

Furnished apartment wanted, 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, for 4 months, near 84th St. and Broadway. S 17 Times.

Small, well-furnished apartment, two bedrooms, 45 to 95th St., west side; three adults; give particulars. W 38 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

157th, 210 EAST.—Desirable large, heated rooms; home cooking; table guests; references; telephone.

171th, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4275 Stuyvesant.

213T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

36TH ST., 138 EAST.—Excellent home cooking; cosy room; refined location; conveniences; references.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Suite, with bath; also large front room; references.

65TH 159 EAST.—Large, attractive room, adjoining bath; private house; board optional; phone.

West Side.

44TH, 260 WEST, (ALLIANCE HOTEL.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites. Times Square.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome, large and small rooms; parlor dining room; references.

52D, 47 WEST.—Large room; sunny, warm; private bath; small room. Plaza 354.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms; private bath; electricity; table guests; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; white service; table guests.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; unusually fine table, for refined business men.

72D, 111 WEST.—Single room and board; suitable for gentleman; ideal location.

72D, 253-255 WEST.—Large sunny room; superior cuisine; $25 for two.

72D, 308 WEST.—Double, single rooms, or suites; private bath; excellent table.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; good table; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Room with bath; also single room; excellent table; fine location.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive, large room; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Second floor sunny front room, one, two; select pension; refined surroundings; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity, 'phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; room, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea-room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; reasonable; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Double, next bath, $15; small, $8; excellent English cooking.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

83D, 132 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

82D, 19 WEST.—The Kenilworth; attractive rooms; all conveniences; table guests.

82D, 52 WEST.—Sunny room, with bath; single rooms; reasonable rates.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished room; quiet, refined surroundings; excellent board.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests; reasonable.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; southern exposure; references.

94TH, 136-138 WEST, (Le Grand.)—Business people; small room; $6.50; excellent meals.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

97TH, 52 WEST.—Private boarding; steam heated single, double rooms; reasonable; telephone.

103D, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suite; refined, private home; excellent table; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Especially attractive large, small rooms; Southern cooking; reasonable. 8136 Morningside.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; singly or en suite; excellent cuisine.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Private house; large rooms; table guests; home cooking.

149TH, 544 WEST, near Broadway Subway, the Audubon.—Bright, well heated rooms, $7 to $12 a week; $14 to $20 two; rates including first-class board and service. Telephone, 2757—Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 549.—Rooms connecting lavatory; superior board; steam; $12. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 853 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Single rooms; excellent table; convenient Subway. Tel. 1159W Main.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river views; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

CONVALESCENTS, invalids' rest cases; ideal conditions; near New York; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

Excellent board in unusually attractive house; references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 120 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; private family; board optional.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Nice large room, $3:50; other, with running water, $4.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

24TH ST., 129 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all improvements; telephone.

34TH, 56 EAST, also 13 Park Av.—Large, handsomely furnished clean rooms; 1 flight; running water; $10 week.

36TH, 88 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, 38 EAST.—Unusually good room in quiet private house; rate reasonable.

83D, 65 EAST.—Suite, with private bath; private house; other rooms; 'phone.

54TH, 130 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; select private house; telephone; conveniences; moderate.

55TH, 88 EAST.—Rooms with southern exposure; running water and heat; telephone.

57TH, 47 EAST, (848 Madison Av.)—Large, sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large and small room; connecting baths; open-grate fires; telephone.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant, clean, single room; private house; telephone; references.

13TH, 114 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam heat; conveniences; business gentleman; with private family; terms moderate.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, clean, steam heated rooms; hot water always; private bath; reasonable.

28TH ST., 11 WEST.—Apartment, piano, $50 monthly; would share, $25. Brown.

32D ST., (Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.)—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $30 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 for week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small room adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

41ST ST., (n. s. corner Broadway.)—Rooms with hot and cold running water, $6 to $8 per week; with private bath, $9 to $12 weekly; same price for two in room. Hotel Calvert.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single room; steam heated; porcelain bath; privilege select home; reasonable.

47TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive front room; running water; all conveniences; gentlemen. Ginger.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; steam heated; private bath; electric light; select.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; steam heat; select household.

48TH, 65 WEST.—Furnished rooms in quiet residence.

50TH, 43 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for doctor; other rooms; home conveniences; moderate.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Two-room suite; bath; kitchenette. Plaza 2121.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; most desirable doctor's office; also cozy, single rooms.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large alcove room; newly furnished; private bath; gentleman; references.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Comfortable room; well-kept house; convenient subway, L; telephone.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman, desirable location; heat; terms moderate.

57TH, 406 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor; piano; adjoining bedroom; bath; steam. Barrett.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone, kitchenette, steam heat; excellent location; $8, $11, $12.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Private family; attractive house; will rent 2 or 3 large or medium sunny rooms to desirable people.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and small rooms; parlor floor suite; references.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Parlor room for rent; gentlemen; private residence; all conveniences.

70TH, 186 WEST. — Desirable floor; two rooms, bath, en suite, separately; private house.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; private bath or without; reference.

71ST, 75 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; newly furnished apartment; conveniences; Subway, "L." Winton.

71ST ST., WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10106.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny front room; suitable two; running water; telephone.

71ST, (Subway.)—Large, sunny room; private house; gentlemen; modern conveniences; bath. Columbus 8925.

72D SUBWAY.—Single; bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen; $5; references. Columbus 684. Apt. 1C.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, warm front room; every convenience; reasonable.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; running water. Telephone, Subway Express, 2-3-12.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; other rooms; exceptional. Columbus 1894; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 113 WEST. — Attractive, well-kept home; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 126 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large, attractive, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, southern exposure; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; board optional. Mrs. B. MacGregor.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, large and single rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; private bath; convenient Subway, elevated.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful, large room, southern exposure; running water; small room; Subway.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; back parlor; steam, electricity; Subway.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; near Subway; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

82D, 138 WEST.—Attractive second floor, connecting rooms; all conveniences; private house.

82D, 140 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference; board.

88D, 146 WEST.—Comfortably furnished warm, homelike room, bath; phone, $3. Berg.

83D, 811 WEST.—Large room, alcove, beautifully furnished, adjoining bath; conveniences; private residence.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, medium-sized rooms; conveniences; references; reasonable.

86TH, 130 WEST.—Sunny, first-class, large, small rooms; convenient; moderate; telephone.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

87TH ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

87TH, 819 WEST.—Handsome large; also small room; gentlemen; private family; references.

93D, 47 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, small, front room; closet; bath floor; $3.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; front and southern exposure; telephone. Kirby.

97TH, (corner Broadway.)—Handsome, large, and single room; strictly first-class elevator apartment; references required. Telephone 3618 Riverside.

97TH, 42 WEST.—Beautiful suites; all conveniences; single rooms; private baths. 7934 Riverside.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large, front room; private bath; all conveniences. Tel. 7296 Riverside.

97TH, 87 WEST.—Newly decorated house; large, small conveniences; running water; moderate.

97TH, 94 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3340 Riverside.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Desirable rooms; telephone, electricity; $4; smaller, $3.50; housekeeping. McNamara.

101ST, 230 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Beautiful rooms, facing Broadway; private family; gentleman; reasonable. Stofel.

103D, 246 WEST.—New England woman has single, double rooms; meals optional.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Outside, well-appointed room; refined home; elevator. Apt. 12.

108TH, 601 WEST.—Two delightful, large furnished rooms, one with private bath; front Broadway at Subway station. Apart. 22.

111TH, 507 WEST, (Apt. 43.)—Desirable large light, well-heated double room; laundry; electricity; elevator; telephone; private family; reasonable; references.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Exclusive family will rent attractive room in high-class elevator apartment; gentlemen; references. 'Phone 4740 Morningside. Brunswick.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable front room; private family; elevator; breakfast if desired. Bridges.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, attractive corner suite. Inquire hall operator.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; conveniences; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Cochran.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; conveniences; also housekeeping suite. Walker.

115TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Large front rooms, private bath; private; $35 monthly.

115TH, (439 Manhattan Av.)—Attractive corner room; elevator, telephone, reasonable. Apt. 44.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite, single room; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

118TH, 420 WEST.—One or two front rooms to let; furnished. Apartment 22.

118TH, 430 WEST.—South rooms; unusual; furnishings, care; low rates. Call evenings.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, facing Columbia campus; modern elevator building. Apartment 61.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Single and double room; large closet; bathroom floor; refined house.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Comfortable light room; permanent only; $4.50 up; elevator. Cooper.

121ST, 353 WEST.—Large and small rooms, first-class accommodations; board optional.

122D, 523 WEST.—Single and connected front sunny rooms; $3 up. Sherman.

128TH, 215 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen privileges; telephone; hot water; private family.

130TH, 156 WEST.—3-window room, second floor; adjoining bath; $4.50; gentleman. Owner.

140TH, 468 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, private bath; breakfast optional; phone 7983 Audubon.

142D, 606 WEST.—Newly furnished room, elevator apartment; Drive, Subway; Audubon 6554. (SCOTT.)

148D ST., 501 WEST.—Large front room; exclusive use kitchen. Apartment 27.

149TH, 537 WEST.—Quiet, outside room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Woodland.

168TH, 604 WEST.—Desirable apartment, double room; two young men, $10; single, $5.

175TH, 526 WEST.—Large, light room, suitable two; single room; private house; telephone.

BROADWAY, 2,648, (100th.) — Desirable room, adjoining bath; private family; electricity, telephone. Calder.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Private party, lovely front room; gentleman. Apartment 53.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful front room; fine view; cafe in house. Apt. 87.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Large warm, sunny, outside room; electricity; shower; gentleman. K.

SMALL OUTSIDE ROOM, private house, convenient transit, continuous hot water. Z 370 Times Annex.

SOUTHERN COUPLE, large, attractive apartment, will share home comforts with two gentlemen or couple. Phone 7140 Riverside.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room, private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

97TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room; bath; kitchenette; $25; studio or bedroom.

Madison Av., 180, (34th.)—Very large front room, one flight; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

Two rooms, heat, service; $12.50 monthly; business people, bachelor. 553 West 129th.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire large room, comfortably furnished; private bath preferably with private family; 45th to 50th Sts., 5th to 7th Avs.; state rental to Permanent, W 138 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

CANVASSERS.—Two experienced canvassers to take flour orders on retail grocers from families in New Jersey towns; salary; only those well equipped and with best references need apply. K 355 Times Downtown.

CUTTER and FITTER wanted for first-class house making specialty of children and misses' clothes to order. Apply by letter, stating experience, salary, and commission, to H. C., S 18 Times.

NURSE.—Young French maid, nurse; 2 grown girls; good sewer; personal reference required; 9-12. 907 West 81st.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years, in company of ladies specializing in selling high-class educational work; commission basis; traveling expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2-4 P. M, Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

BOY, 17 years, active, willing; one who desires to learn. Apply Zuechi Furniture Co., 502 East 74th St.

CIRCULATION MANAGER. — Man familiar with magazine circulation to take charge of the circulation of a strong weekly publication. Address with references, stating salary expected, Weekly, Z 367 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN, bookkeeper, and accountant, experienced, wanted by wholesale dry goods firm; state references, age, salary expected. K 212 Times Downtown.

PAINT SALESMAN.—Experienced man by an established house making a complete line who can show a successful record in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont; salary and expenses. Box Z 300 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN, ATTENTION!—A number of vacancies in Company A, 71st Infantry, to be filled at once; an opportunity for military training in one of New York's greatest military organizations; 20 men of good character wanted; one evening drill each week; full privileges of splendidly equipped, modern armory—gymnasium, shower baths, track and boxing trainers, rifle ranges, pool and billiards, bowling, library; State supplies equipment—overcoat, two uniforms, arms, &c., free. For full particulars call Friday evening, after 5 P. M., or address Capt. J. Macy, Company A, 71st Inf., 33d St. and 4th Av., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wanted, of good character, habits and education, 20-30 years old, who wants to get into the selling game; we offer opportunity for advancement in selling high-class specialty; in answering give full particulars, where you have been employed, how long and in what capacity; don't waste your time asking for unless you are willing to work and work hard to make a salesman of yourself and are determined to succeed at any cost. Salary. K 216 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Thirty Cents a Line.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY; great and rapidly growing demand everywhere for Mechanical Dentists; high-paying professional trade; taught thoroughly, without book study, in 250 hours' practice, at students' convenience; school open from 8:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.; individual instruction by leading Professors. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA, Dept. of The Dentists' Laboratories, Inc., 25 West 45th St. Recognized universally as the authoritative and supreme School of Mechanical Dentistry.

MEN:—Great demand; splendid income assured mechanical dentists; no book study. For particulars apply Bodge's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d. The first school recognized by dental profession. Estab. 1892.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings and offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION, Dept. 1,001 C, Candler Building, Times Square, N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship; highest paid profession; real opportunities guaranteed; free booklet, Bradstreet System, Inc., Park Row Bldg., New York City, Dept. 13.

Employment Agencies.

Thirty Cents a Line.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE AGENCY, Singer Building.

MACHINE DESIGNER, age 30-35, A1 man, who has had general experience and made a specialty of machine designing; salary, $1,800-$2,400 per year.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

We have several openings for establishment of independent mail order business; energy, good habits, and sound judgment more important than capital; spare time at first; particulars free. Dept. D40, Opport. Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

A SWEDISH WOMAN of refinement and experience as housekeeper in large house where servants are kept; highest recommendation. 165 East 73d. 'Phone 2497 Lenox.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; trial balance; modern methods; controlling accounts; typist; $10 to $12. N 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, typist, five years' experience, good worker. Hall, 317 E. 75th.

CHAMBERMAID, assist with children; first-class references. Call E. C., 950 Lexington Av.

COMPANION.—Young lady seeks position as companion or any place of trust in good family; would travel. Miss Hughes, Port Colborne, Ontario, Canada.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place Norwegian girl; good cook; small family. Call 788 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Cornwell.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; latest styles; home or out; quick worker. 156 East 60th.

EDUCATED LADY wishes position as companion; experienced, manicuring, massage, hair-dressing; city or out of town; speaks English and German; best reference. K 218 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS or nursery governess; refined, educated young woman; experienced; exceptionally good teacher; fine hand sewer; understands thoroughly physical care; special attention given delicate children. N 134 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE wishes position for the Winter; will travel. Z 369 Times Annex.

MATRON, &c.—Competent, well-bred American; responsible; practical experience; matron-housekeeper; fond of children; graduate nurse; country. H 43 Times.

NURSE.—Trained nurse, (40,) refined, capable, obliging; highest references; care of semi-invalid, infant; useful companion or traveling. L 134 Times.

SECRETARY, assistant to executive, stenographer, experienced and competent, desires responsible position; college education; capable; good personality. Z 358 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; familiar with office details; furnish highest references. Miss F. S. K., 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Assistant bookkeeper, office worker, 2 years' experience; accurate; rapid; transcriptions; good grammarian; $8; reference. H 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (24,) six years' experience, capable assuming responsibilities; high school graduate; $12; reference. Florence Mason, 2,404 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, desires position with chance for advancement; moderate salary. Helen Moses, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone 2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Very capable beginner; neat appearance; accurate; good speller; no agency; $6. Miss Tenner, 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST desires permanent position; experienced; good references; moderate salary. Miss Moore, 150 East 60th St., City.

STENOGRAPHER, (20;) high school graduate; 3 years' experience; neat, conscientious; seeks permanency, reliable concern; $10. N 76 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Five years insurance-real estate experience; conversant with up-to-date methods; $10. H 306 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' general office experience; references; $10. Lauer, 31 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER; 4 years' practical commercial experience; accurate; Al references; $9. K 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly capable; 6 months' experience; hard worker; salary $6. K 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; four years' experience; high school education; American; salary $10. K 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; good grammarian, speller; charge correspondence, office; $8-$10. N 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; take difficult dictation; $12. H 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 5 years' experience; excellent references. W. 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' practical experience, understands office work, $8. K 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; $8; good education. Nettie Underhill, 2,404 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Energetic; any salary. Box 82, 1,921 3d Av.

TEACHER.—Experienced; college graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

TYPEWRITER, FILE CLERK.—Young lady (familiar with newspaper work) seeks position; can furnish unquestionable references as to character, honesty, and ability; if you have a position for a willing worker, salary $10-$12 weekly, address Z 368 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, (22,) experienced factory records, also time work; very accurate at figures; 7 years with one firm; keeping records; some knowledge typewriting. general office work; useful assistant; excellent references. Address Miss G. M., 25 East 14th.

Employment Agencies.

Thirty cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

HALF-TIME, day's work, permanent; white, colored. Noel's Agency. (5062 Riverside.) 101 West 95th St.

HOUSEWORKERS, Irish, $25; partly trained, $16; cooks, English, German, $30, $25; waitresses, nurses; city, country; references. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., 76th St. Schuyler 3185.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 135d. 6916 Morningside.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A—A—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigation

BLAMES THE STATE FOR BEDFORD ILLS

Head of Women's Reformatory Says Suffering Is Due to Small Appropriations.

THE INMATES LACK FOOD

And Many of Them Are Forced to Sleep in Their Day Clothing—Men Convicts Fare Better.

The plight of the women in the New York Reformatory at Bedford Hills was said yesterday at the inquiry held by the State Board of Charities to be worse than that of inmates of State prisons, because the State had neglected to make proper provision for the institution. Lack of heat compelled the reformatory inmates to go to bed in the daytime to keep warm, and they had insufficient food and clothing, it was asserted.

Supt. Mary R. Moore admitted that some of these criticisms were justified, and put the responsibility upon the State. She testified that the officers composing the Board of Managers and their assistants were doing all they could to make the reformatory fulfill the duties for which it was intended. In defense of the management she read a letter written by President James Wood, in which he made an appeal for relief for the reformatory on Aug. 4 to Gov. Glynn.

Mr. Moore notified the Governor also that the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity had condemned the filtration beds of the sewage plant, which had become a menace to the health of the city.

As the result of this appeal, some additional aid had been received through the efforts of the Governor, said Miss Moore. The capacity of the reformatory was 416 persons, but the average number of inmates cared for was 502, and the total sometimes came to 530 and more a day. Girls were provided with sleeping places in corridors and in the gymnasium, she asserted.

"What about the charge of Dr. Diedling that the reformatory was a 'cold storage plant'?" asked Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd. "He says he found that girls had to stay in bed because of the cold."

"The heating plant is insufficient; we are building a new heating system," the Superintendent replied.

"Dr. Diedling says he found inmates there without shoes on Monday last. Why were they shoeless on a cold day like that?"

"It is a rule to deprive some of the girls of shoes when indoors to prevent them from making a noise," the witness said. In reply to Commissioner Hebberd's questions in regard to the charge by Dr. Diedling that the disciplinary cells were like "mediaeval dungeons," where women and girls had to stand, sit or lie down on the bare floor, Miss Moore said:

"In part, that is true. A girl is not put there for her comfort. If furniture or even a chair is put in the cell a girl, if excited, would generally break up everything she could reach. One of them once tore up the floor of the cell and broke the skylight window with the floor timber."

"Is the disciplinary cell provided to make them uncomfortable or is it thus maintained to prevent them breaking furniture?" she was asked.

"It is a combination of both," she replied, and Miss Moore admitted that at times there was not sufficient water for bathing purposes. The water is obtained from springs, which failed at times.

"What about the girl described by Dr. Diedling, who says he saw her in a sitting posture on a mattress in a cell, her arms handcuffed and fastened to the iron bars of the door, with her legs shackled, where she had been for two weeks?" Mr. Hebbard asked.

"I do not think she was there more than a day, or possibly a day and night," replied Miss Moore. "The girl refused to keep her clothing on and, fearing that she would have pneumonia, we had to restrain her."

MORE RUIN AT SEABRIGHT.

Heavy Seas Continue to Break Through Ocean Bulkheads.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Dec. 9.—Heavy seas, backed by a continuation of the northeast storm today added to the great damage done along this part of the coast. More breaks were made in the supporting bulkheads, through which giant waves poured and swept away sections of many fine lawns. Some of the houses that have been undermined are those owned by Mrs. W. W. Shipman, J. J. Manning, W. D. Walbridge, and E. O. Anderson.

The renewal of the gale and flood prevented work of repair today. Wrecking crews of the New Jersey Central while attempting to replace the rails along the bulkhead, between the Highlands and Seabright were driven away by the waves. John Fay, while assisting a party of fishermen from a submerged house at Atlantic Highlands was struck by a piece of floating timber, which broke his leg.

Miss Gladys Shropshire, daughter of ex-Mayor C. V. Shropshire, of Seabright, attired in male clothing and wearing rubber boots assisted in the rescue of some of the beach dwellers.

Gov. Fielder has called an emergent meeting, to take place next Wednesday in the Assembly Chamber at Trenton for the consideration of some State and Federal plan for protecting the coast against a repetition of the disaster. It is estimated that the damage on the Jersey coast will amount to $1,000,000.

SEEKS DOCTRINAL LIBERTY.

Rev. A. J. Muste Leaves Dutch Reformed for Congregational Church.

The Rev. A. J. Muste has resigned as pastor of the Washington Heights Reformed Church, in West 181st Street, after differences with some of the older members of the congregation and his brother clergymen. He will preach his farewell sermon on Dec. 21, and will then become pastor of the Central Congregational Church at Newtonville, a suburb of Boston.

All that Mr. Muste would say yesterday to explain why he is quitting the Reformed for the Congregational Church was that the Congregational Church was more congenial to him, as there was greater freedom in it. Criticism of Mr. Muste began several months ago among some of the older members of the Washington Heights Church, who are of old Dutch stock and hold rigorously to the theological system of their church. They watched with some apprehension the policy of their pastor toward the social work of the church.

Washington Heights is a new community and the Reformed Church has a fine gymnasium, dining hall, sewing room, and neighborhood gathering room, and has attracted many visitors, who were not members of the Dutch Reformed Church. With these Mr. Muste joined heartily in social service work, and did not seem to care about instilling into them the Dutch Reformed doctrines.

GUILTY; FREED TO ENLIST.

W. J. K. Kenney's Son-in-Law Pawned Wedding Presents.

On his promise to leave the country within ten days, Vivian Carmichael of Merrick, L. I., son of an English banker, was released under a suspended sentence yesterday by Judge Swann in General Sessions on his plea of guilty to filing a fraudulent claim with the North American Fire Insurance Company. Carmichael said he would go to England and enlist as a soldier.

The insurance on which Carmichael collected $5,000 covered personal effects in a house at Merrick. They included valuable wedding presents which Carmichael received when he and Elsie Kenney, daughter of W. J. K. Kenney, formerly Supervisor of The City Record, were married on April 13, 1909. The Carmichael house was burned to the ground on July 22, 1910, and the insurance money was paid. Subsequently, it was charged, some of the presents were found in pawnshops in this city.

Bronx Club's Beefsteak Dinner.

The Harry G. Meister Association of the Bronx held its beefsteak dinner at Peter Fauser's Casino, Home Street and Southern Boulevard, last night. Many Bronx politicians were present, among them H. G. Meister, M. Monohan, J. Calvert, L. Kraft, G. Lopard, C. Ebert, H. Doctor, E. Early, W. Donohue, J. Tieney, H. Henry, G. Greenbaum, W. Davis, W. Reitz, and M. Munz.

Police Band Gives Concert.

The eighth annual concert of the police band was held last night in Sulzer's Harlem River Park at Second Avenue and 127th Street. Beside the concert there was a vaudeville entertainment by professionals and moving pictures of the games of the police at Brighton Beach last Summer. Police Commissioner Woods and Deputy Commissioner Godley attended.

MAYOR HEARS PLEAS FOR FREE LECTURES

Job Hedges and Many Others Deplore Aldermen's Cut in the Budget.

$75,000 MAY BE RESTORED

Controller Prendergast Defends Tirrell-Adamson Salary Increases at Public Hearing.

The Mayor held a public hearing in the Council Chamber at the City Hall yesterday on the cuts the Aldermen made in the 1915 city budget. The most important item was the cut of $75,000 which the Aldermen had made in the funds for public school lectures, and the room was crowded with people, who vigorously protested against the reduction, and urged the Mayor to veto it. The Mayor did not indicate what his action would be, but after the hearing it was said that he would undoubtedly restore the amount the Aldermen had cut out.

Job E. Hedges said there was no department in the city government, with the possible exception of the Police and Health Departments, that was doing such good work relatively as the Board of Education with its free lecture course.

Borough President Marks said that those who attended the lectures were mainly of foreign birth, with no advantages of education, and that the lectures gave parents a chance to talk intelligently with their children who attend the public schools. Dr. Leipziger, who has charge of the lecture course, said the men who were giving their time to the lectures could not be obtained for any other such service at ten times the amount the city paid them.

Stewart Browne of the United Real Estate Owners' Association was the only one to justify the Aldermen, and his remarks were greeted with groans. To cut the arguments short, the Mayor asked all in the room who were in favor of his restoring the amount the Aldermen had cut out to raise their hands. All, with the exception of Mr. Browne, did so.

When the salaries of George L. Tirrell and Tilden Adamson, Directors, respectively, of the Bureau of Standardization and the Bureau of Contract Supervision of the Board of Estimate came up, Controller Prendergast took the floor and defended the increases from $6,000 to $7,500 which the Aldermen did not allow.

The hearing will be continued at 11:30 o'clock this morning on other cuts the Aldermen made.

Present Silver to Travis.

State Controller-elect Eugene M. Travis was entertained at a dinner last night at the Imperial in Brooklyn by his friends, among whom were many Democratic and Republican politicians, Supreme Court Justices, and State and city officials. A silver service was handed to him by Governor-elect Whitman, for which the thousand guests had subscribed.

EXAMINE TITANIC SURVIVOR.

Miss Anna Wood Taken from the McAlpin to Bellevue.

A woman who said that she was Anna Wood, 63 years old, a survivor of the Titanic disaster, and that she was the sister of a wealthy Philadelphia business man, was sent from the Hotel McAlpin yesterday to Bellevue Hospital for observation. According to John S. Peckham, an assistant manager of the hotel, she registered there as a guest five weeks ago accompanied by a trained nurse. Her actions in the hotel, he said, began to attract his attention and recently he asked Dr. Ross McPherson, the hotel house physician, to examine her. Dr. McPherson reported that in his opinion Miss Wood should be sent to Bellevue Hospital.

In order to have her committed, Mr. Peckham arranged to have Miss Wood taken before a Magistrate. Knowing that she would not go voluntarily, he induced her to enter a taxicab under the belief that she was to go to the Post Office to collect a delayed legacy of $10,000, of which she had been heard to talk. When she found that she was before Magistrate Barlow in the Yorkville Court, she became very indignant and threatened to take her case to President Wilson. After a short examination, the Magistrate committed her to Bellevue. It was said last night at the hospital that she was resting quietly.

MRS. M. E. UBERT WEDS.

Widow of Real Estate Man Marries John H. Ravekes.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Marietta E. Ubert, widow of Harvey J. Ubert, from whom she received a considerable fortune, married this evening John H. Ravekes, a tailor. The ceremony was performed at Mrs. Ubert's home by the Rev. Stanley Brown-Sermon, pastor of Zion Episcopal Church, in the presence of 100 guests.

Mrs. Ravekes has been married three times. Her first husband was James Williams, a New York business man, and her second Harvey J. Ubert, a real estate man of Manhattan, who died a little more than a year ago.

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"Dear, that's the peachiest looking hat you've ever worn. No, don't take it off. I like it so well on you," etc.

The ladies admire this new Truly Warner Velour. Those who come into our stores with their young men or husbands or brothers most always select this hat as their choice. It shows their good judgment because the hat is certainly distinctively individual. See it today at the Truly Warner Stores. Price $3. Mail orders prepaid.

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Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason"

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48th Street, at Broadway
Event of the Season
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Gala Horse Show Night
AT RECTOR'S
Special Attractions—Elaborate Cabaret and Exhibition Dancing Programme, by a Host of Celebrated Artists.
MISS BONNIE GLASS, who is an exhibitor at the show, will entertain her fellow exhibitors with a repertoire of ball room dances.
BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIRS FOR THE LADIES.
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Broadway—43rd to 44th Street
Introductory Notice—Sunday, Dec. 13, And Every Sunday Thereafter, In GRILL ROOM—6 to 9 P. M., SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, $1.50.
Attention of Xmas Shoppers
The Delightfully Different Restaurant
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Branch at Broadway 29th-30th St.

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6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats., 2. Best Seats, $1
"THE LIVING DOLLS" (Singer's Midgets)—new circus acts, novelties and comedy features for the "Kiddies," and "WARS OF THE WORLD."

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. MARIE TEMPEST In Her Great London Success, "At the Bars." Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

44th St. Thurs., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30 (Phone 1205 Bryant) Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
LILAC DOMINO
TOMORROW AT 3 P. M. Special Performance—Prices 50c to $2.
BALLET OF PANDORA'S BOX
Exactly as given at the Seventh Regt. Armory.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
FAVERSHAM
in "The Hawk," with Mlle. Dorziat.

MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th & 8th Av. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
COLUMBIA NIGHT SATURDAY.

CASINO 39th & B'way. TWICE DAILY. At 2:15, 25c, 50c; at 8:15, 25c, 50c, 75c
EDWARD S. CURTIS' Native Indian Epic Film Drama,
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"REMARKABLE."—*Times.* "WONDERFUL."—*American.*

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REAL PICTURES OF REAL WAR.
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Daily at 1—2:30—4—7—8:30—10 P. M.

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Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
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Chrystal Herne, Mary Shaw, Wm. B. Mack and a Superb Company.
MOST DARING LOVE STORY Ever Put in a Play.

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JOE WEBER Offers
THE ONLY GIRL

48th St. THEA., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15 $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

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EXPERIENCE
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Most Wonderful Play in New York.
Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1st Bal. 50c, 75c, $1

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JOSE COLLINS in the Big Musical Hit
SUZI with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Ediss.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St.
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Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats, $2.00.

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Cast includes ALEXANDRA CARLISLE, CHARLES BRYANT, LESLIE FABER, HAIDEE WRIGHT, LUMSDEN HARE.

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ELSIE FERGUSON
IN OUTCAST MATINEE TODAY.

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HAZEL DAWN and Company of 100 in VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERETTA, The Debutante

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THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
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CHARLES DILLINGHAM presents
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Sat. at 2. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 8. Sp'l Perf'ce. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. Evg. Concert. Pablo Casals, Cellist; Bori; Botta, Segurola. Entire Orch. Cond., Hagemann.
Next Mon. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Gorits, Well. Cond., Herts.
Wed. at 7:45. Tristan und Isolde. Gadski, Matsenauer; Urius, Well, Braun. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
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